



**PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN:
SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES
IN CANADA**

STEPHEN MORRISSEY

**PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN:
SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES
IN CANADA**

© Stephen Morrissey, 2003, 2015

Photographs and text © Stephen Morrissey, 2003, 2015

**PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN:
SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES IN CANADA**

This text, with substantially its present content, was put online in 2003,
www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com

Cover photo: Edith Sweeney Morrissey holding her grandson,
Herbert Morrissey, back porch of her home at 2226 Girouard Avenue,
Montreal, spring 1938.

Direct correspondence to:
s.e.morrissey@gmail.com

www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com

www.stephenmorrissey.ca

*Dedicated to my two grandsons,
Edmund Morrissey and Alfred Morrissey*

In referring to me I want you to speak of me as “Doctor,” not as “Mister.” ...If you were outside and gave me any of your guff I would punch you in the nose. Why don't you remember that you are in the company of gentlemen and act as one?

—Dr. William P. Morrissey, comments made at an animated meeting of the Democratic Party, Seventeenth Ward, Greenpoint, Brooklyn; reported in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, 27 February 1884

I thank God for the gift of having seen with my own eyes the dawn of this day. It is a day which reminds us of all those hailing from the north, south, east, and west of Ireland who sought a home on the island of Montreal in the beautiful city of Mary, as well as all of those who boast of being their descendants—a day which recalls what they proved to be and what they accomplished—a day which brings memory of all that happened to them and all that concerned them during an interval of a century.

—Father Martin Callaghan, speech at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, 26 June 1906

They are after Morrissy because he is a Grit, and they say meaner things, they say they are after him because he is an Irishman and a Roman Catholic. My father was born in good old fighting Tipperary and I am proud that I am a Catholic. Shame on the man who would traduce a man for the faith that is in him.

—The Honourable John V. Morrissy, speech at the Legislative Assembly, New Brunswick, 11 April 1916

Hope you don't see some highwayman or malefactor swinging from the family trees, if you find some millions hanging also much the better.

—Lily McCabe of Montreal, in a 1956 letter to Tally Morrissy of Miramichi, New Brunswick

I always told my grandfather (William Morrissey) that I wanted to research the Morrissey family tree and his reply was, 'don't do it, we come from a bunch of thieves and murderers'.

—Jo Ann Morrissey Steen, in a 2003 letter to Stephen Morrissey

PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN: SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES IN CANADA

INTRODUCTION

This is a history of the descendants and some of the descendants' relatives, of Patrick Morrissey and his wife Mary Phelan. Patrick and Mary and their family moved to New Brunswick around 1837 from County Tipperary, Ireland. I have placed particular emphasis on the descendants of their son Laurence Morrissey, my great great grandfather, who moved to Montreal from New Brunswick in the early 1840s.

The generations this history deals with are Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan who emigrated to New Brunswick; their son Laurence Morrissey and his wife Johannah Meany who moved from New Brunswick to Montreal; Laurence and Johannah's son Thomas Morrissey who married Mary Callaghan; Thomas and Mary's son John Martin Morrissey who married Edith Sweeney; Martin and Edith's son Edgar Morrissey who married Hilda Parker; and then a brief discussion of their two sons, my brother John and I, and our children. I have included as many names and details as are possible in a short history such as this.

There is some question as to where the family originated in Ireland. While the exact location is unknown, research suggests it is could be one of three towns situated in the southern part of County Tipperary. These are Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, and Mullinahone. All three towns are within a few kilometres of each other. Mullinahone is specifically mentioned in Hamilton's Dictionary of Miramichi Biography in its entry for John Veriker Morrissey, one of Patrick and Mary's grandchildren, otherwise Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir are also suggested by several family members.

The Morrissey surname has several derivations. Morrissey is an Anglicized version of the Irish "O'Muirgheasa", which means "sea taboo" or "sea choice", and is mainly found in the Sligo area of Ireland. Another derivation for the Morrissey name is from Maurus, Maurice, Morris, Moorish (suggesting a Moor), and identifies someone with a dark complexion.

The Morrisseys I am dealing with are from the southeast part of Ireland, from County Tipperary, and are apparently descended from the Anglo-Normans who invaded Ireland in 1169 A.D. The Normans were originally Vikings who were given Normandy in France the 900s A.D. as a way to pacify them; however, the Norman descendants of the Vikings continued to conquer other lands. By 1066 the Normans successfully invaded Great Britain and then moved on to conquer Ireland a hundred years later.

Red hair, which is found proportionately higher among the population of southeast Ireland, is common among members of the family. For instance, my son has inherited his red hair and fair complexion from my father. Red hair is caused by a recessive gene, and

while three to five percent of the population originating in Western Europe have red hair, this percentage rises to 15% in those regions of Ireland, like Wexford or Waterford, that were either invaded by the Vikings or were on their trade routes.

The first Norman landing in Ireland took place on 1 May 1169, and this is the earliest date that our ancestors could have been in Ireland. The towns that were captured by the Normans at that time are all fairly close to the area of Ireland from which we can trace our ancestry, Waterford, Tipperary, and so on.

The Morrisseys from this southeast part of Ireland are possibly descended from the *de Marisco* family, and Morrissey is an Anglicized version of this name. A very early record for the de Marisco family can be found at the Abbey in Hospital, County Limerick. A plaque on the gate reads, 'Hospital Church, Founded 1215 by Geoffrey de Marisco as a Commander of Knights Hospitallers. Inside the building are three effigies, one of a double tomb of a knight and his lady, another believed to cover the tomb of the founder.'

An explanation is needed regarding the spelling of the name "Morrissy". Some time after arriving in Montreal, Patrick and Mary's son Laurence adopted the more common spelling, which includes an "e". The family still residing in New Brunswick, and other family members in Minnesota, do not spell the name with an "e"; however, all of the Morrisseys in Montreal spell their name with the final letter 'e'. This is a small thing but needs to be stated, as I have not misspelled the name "Morrissey" in this short history on the Morrisseys!

Anecdotes, the story of achievements, happy events and sorrowful ones, addresses of where family members lived, the location of their graves, all of this brings life to a family history. In this history I have included additional information on only some members of the family that I thought might be of special interest to the reader. I regret I haven't been able to include information about more family members; unfortunately space precludes this. A longer family history would allow me to celebrate in some way a greater number of family members; indeed, there is something of interest evening the most humble individual. This work is a gift of love to our ancestors who gave us their gift of love and life.

Beginning with Laurence Morrissey, unless otherwise stated, family members discussed in this family history resided in Montreal, Quebec. In addition, most family members living in Montreal are buried at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery or Mount Royal Cemetery. Please see the list of burial places just before the Appendices. My thanks to Sandra Devlin who published my letter requesting information on the Morrisseys in her newspaper column published in several newspapers in the Maritimes. Family information was provided to me by William Morrissy, and Bannon Morrissy, both of Miramichi, New Brunswick; a special thanks to Jane Morrissy Allan, of Miramichi, who has become a friend and with whom I have had many informative phone calls; Hugh Morrissy of St. Paul, Minnesota; Sue McWilliam Stevenson of Ottawa; Gail Atkinson; my brother John Morrissey, and my mother Hilda Nichols. A special thanks to my cousin Sharon Callaghan who has generously shared with me family history research; Sharon is the undisputed authority on the three Callaghan priests that are discussed in this history, and it is from Sharon that I have obtained some of my information on them.

CHAPTER ONE

PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

When Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan and their children arrived in New Brunswick in 1837 the family settled on Beaubear's Island near Miramichi. There was an active ship building industry on the island, the first ship launched from Davidson's shipyard on Beaubear's Island was the 300 ton "Miramichi". Patrick Morrissey was a tradesman, a saddler by profession. He was not a young man when he arrived, he may have been as old as fifty-five years of age and at least one of his sons was accompanied by his wife and young children. Patrick and Mary's children were in their late teens and early to mid-twenties. Patrick and Laurence, two of Patrick and Mary's sons, married soon after their arrival in New Brunswick. However, the family did not live for long on Beaubear's Island, within two years they bought land near Barnaby River and began farming.

Barnaby River is situated about ten miles south of Nelson-Miramichi. Perhaps the family moved from Beaubear's Island to the Barnaby River area early in 1838, a year after arriving in New Brunswick, as the ship building industry on Beaubear's Island was already declining and entered an economic depression in 1841. At this time, most Irish immigrants to Canada went into farming, and certainly free or inexpensive land in Canada was an incentive for coming here. The Morrissey homestead was in the Scemiwaggon River Ridge area near Barnaby River and Jane Morrissey Allan tells me that her brother Dick Morrissey still owns some acreage of the original homestead. By 1866, both Patrick and Mary had passed away and the homestead was occupied by their son John, who died unmarried in 1881 when he was seventy-five years old, and their daughter Mary who had been widowed around 1856 and had four grown children living in the area.

Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan had six children that we know of, all of whom were apparently born in Ireland. However, their great granddaughter, Lily McCabe of Montreal, writes in a 1956 letter to Kathleen ("Tally") Morrissey of Newcastle that they "came with sons & one daughter". William Morrissey informed me that the children's names are as follows: Catherine, Laurence, John, Patrick, Michael, and Mary. I do not have the birth dates for Catherine or for Michael, who may be the oldest. I also do not have any information regarding a possible seventh child of Patrick and Mary who is said to have stayed behind in Ireland when the family moved to Canada. There is also Richard Morrissey who will be discussed in the next chapter.

It is possible that Patrick and Mary were both born around 1785, assuming Patrick was around twenty-one years of age when their son John was born in 1806. We do not have the exact dates for when either Patrick and Mary were born or for when they died and curiously, we don't even know where Patrick is buried.

There is no known grave for Patrick Morrissey in the Miramichi area and because of this there is some confusion about his final years, but the following seems to me the most common version of his story. One of Patrick and Mary's sons returned to Ireland from New Brunswick, and although we have the names of six of their children we don't know this son's name, as all of the children we know of can be accounted for in the new world. Perhaps this was an older son who never came to Canada with the family; instead

he stayed behind in Ireland. It is possible this son immigrated to Canada with the family but returned to Ireland sometime afterwards. Patrick Morrissy's wife Mary Phelan died sometime between 1840 and 1866 and it was this event that possibly led to Patrick returning to Ireland to visit this son.

Lily McCabe, in a letter written in 1956 (see Appendix Four), mentions what most of the family thought had happened to Patrick Morrissy: "One of the sons went back to the auld sod after a few years, our Progenitor Patrick went to visit this son after the death of his wife & died at home." It is possible that one of the sons returned to Ireland and was visited by his father who subsequently died, and then later on the son decided to return to Miramichi. If this was John Morrissy, it might account for his living with his widowed sister Mary back at the family's homestead at Barnaby River in 1886. If John Morrissy died in 1881 he would have been around seventy-five years old.

Another version of the family history says that Patrick died soon after arriving in Canada and this necessitated the family leaving Beaubear Island. Around 1840 they bought a homestead in the Barnaby River area and began farming; many Irish immigrants came to Canada because of the prospect of owning their own land. This version comes from a history of the Millae family in New Brunswick that was compiled by Dave Gilliard with the help of Edith (McWilliam) McAllister. Edith McAllister was the corresponding secretary of the Miramichi Historical Society and the great granddaughter of Catherine (Kate) Morrissy, for whom Laurence Morrissey was the baptismal sponsor. Mary Phelan

We know that Mary Phelan was buried in the Newcastle area because we have her grandson William P. Morrissy's letter to his uncle Laurence Morrissey, in which William invites Laurence to return to Miramichi to visit his old home and visit "poor dear grandmother's grave", and here he is referring to Mary Phelan's grave (see Appendix One). It is most likely that Mary Phelan is buried at St. Patrick's Church in Nelson, not far from Newcastle. This is also the church where Laurence Morrissey married Johannah Meany.

We don't know much about Mary Phelan. We do know she was the mother of at least six children and she must have done a good job raising them, they all turned out law abiding and good citizens. She was married to Patrick Morrissy for at least thirty-five years. She moved to a new country and made a new life there for herself and her family. She faced physical hardship and discomfort homesteading in New Brunswick. She was remembered with fondness by her grandson William Morrissy, and most likely by her other grandchildren as well.

SOME OF PATRICK AND MARY'S GRANDCHILDREN:

Next, I will go into greater detail regarding several of the descendants of Patrick and Mary's son Patrick Morrissy and his wife Rose Farrell, and also some of the children of Patrick and Rose. According to the 1861 census, Patrick Morrissy and Rose Farrell's two oldest daughters, Catherine, 21 and Mary, 17 worked as domestic servants. Their other children were all students at this time: William, 15; Patrick, 12; Ann, 10; John Veriker, 6; Jane, 5; and Edward, 3. The youngest son, Frank, was born in 1863. William Morrissy's importance for us is his 1866 letter to Laurence Morrissey (see Appendix One)

with its abundance of detailed information on the family. There is no better single source of information from that time than that of William. William Morrissy was born in 1843 and died in 1898 in Brooklyn, New York, where he practised medicine. He had two children, John or Francis and Rosemary Morrissy. Below, I will discuss respectively Catherine, John Veriker, Frank, and Edward Morrissy.

CATHERINE MORRISSY'S DESCENDANTS

Catherine is the oldest child of Patrick and Rose, and the god-daughter of my great great grandfather, Laurence Morrissey. Catherine (born Newcastle, late December, 1839; died 1895) married Edward Millea on 3 February 1864 and they had six children including twins, Edward and William born in 1866, and Rose Ellen who was born in 1870. Rose Ellen Millea married George F. McWilliam on 11 January 1898 and they also had six children, including G. Roy McWilliam. Roy McWilliam (born Sydney, Nova Scotia, 1904; died, Ottawa, Ontario 1977) was a Member of Parliament in Ottawa from 1949 to 1968. Another of their children was Edith Margaret McWilliam (born Newcastle, 1909; died Newcastle, 1987). She married E. Feldman McAllister and they had five children. It was with Edith McAllister that my brother corresponded in the late 1970s regarding family history. She is the author of a short history of Newcastle and for her work as a librarian and the new library in Newcastle was dedicated to her in 1992.



THE HONOURABLE JOHN V. MORRISSY

A son of Patrick and Rose, John Veriker Morrissy (born Newcastle, New Brunswick, 13 August 1857; died Chatham, New Brunswick, 31 July 1924), married Joanna Dunn on 5 May 1879 in Dalhousie, New Brunswick. He owned a furniture and farm machinery store in Newcastle, which by 1918 had branches in Dalhousie and Caraquet. He was the President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in New Brunswick and Nova

Scotia. The AOH was begun as a secret organization in Sixteenth Century Ireland to keep alive the Catholic faith after the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I enacted penal laws that disenfranchised Catholics in Ireland. **John Veriker Morrissy, seated, foreground, middle.**



As he became more established, John V. Morrissy entered politics and was elected an alderman in Newcastle on 23 August 1899. His wife, Mrs. John V. Morrissy was elected to the first board of trustees of the school in Newcastle in November 1899. As his ambition grew,

John V. Morrissy turned his sight to provincial politics and served three terms (1903, 1908, and 1912) in the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick. The Morrissy Bridge (officially opened on 12 November 1914) connecting Newcastle and Chatham was his special project and is named after the Honourable John V. Morrissy who was Minister of Public Works in the New Brunswick government at that time. The Morrissy Bridge was built by Dominion Bridge Co. Limited of Lachine, Quebec and The Foundation Co. Limited of Montreal. It was this bridge that my grandmother, Edith Sweeney mentioned when she spoke of New Brunswick and that the family settled in New Brunswick when we first came to Canada. **Above, the Morrissy Bridge, 1914 opening.**

John V. Morrissy ran unsuccessfully as a Liberal Party candidate in the federal elections of 1896, 1900, and 1917. He was elected a Member of Parliament for Northumberland, NB, in the 1921 election and he and his wife moved to Ottawa. Possibly due to alcoholism Morrissy's contribution to Parliamentary debate was almost non-



existent. He's a lively character and more can be read about him in during his term in office as a Minister in the New Brunswick government; more information on this is available in Arthur T. Doyle's *Front benches & back rooms: a story of corruption, muckraking, raw partisanship, and intrigue in New Brunswick* by (Green Tree Publishing; 1976).

Of John V. Morrissey's five children only Charles married; his wife was the former

Ellen Hennessy. Charles Joseph Morrissy (born Newcastle, 18 January 1881; died Newcastle, 22 April 1932) followed his father into a political career. He served as Mayor of Newcastle for three years, then he was elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick in 1920, and as a Member of Parliament for Northumberland, NB in 1926. He was certainly following in his father's footsteps, and achieved much in his political career. He retired from politics in 1930 at the end of his first term in the House of Commons in Ottawa. He was only fifty-one years old when he died in 1932. Charles Morrissy and Ellen Hennessy had five children: Kathleen ("Tally"), Aileen, William, Francis, and John. Kathleen attended McGill University and was the first social worker in New Brunswick. Charles' son John Morrissy became a judge in New Brunswick and is the father of Bannon and William (both mentioned above), Kevin,

Brendan, and Charles. John V. Morrissey and his son Charles are buried in the cemetery at St. Mary's Church in Newcastle.



DR. WILLIAM P. MORRISSEY

Dr. William P. Morrissey is one of my favourite ancestors because he is such a colourful and adventurous man I have done more research on his life than I might otherwise have done. Indeed, one of the most important documents we have in the Morrissey family history is Dr. Morrissey's 1866 letter to his uncle, Laurence Morrissey, in Montreal. This letter is full of interesting family history. Laurence, or someone else, thought so highly of the letter that it was sent to Rose McWilliam in New Brunswick; Rose was one of Catherine Morrissey's grandchildren. According to a prefatory note to the letter, written by Tally Morrissey, the original copy of the letter was passed on to Rose McWilliam's daughter Mona and then "taken by her heir

Lottie Barry, sister, of Chatham." We don't know who has possession of the original letter now. **(Photograph of Dr. William P. Morrissey)**

William Morrissey's letter to Laurence Morrissey was written on 5 May 1866, when William was twenty-one years old and just deciding to begin his medical studies. He states that he has already spent three years in college, "but not liking college life, and college life not agreeing with me, I left about six months ago, after taking a cruise schooner to recruit my failing health." He mentions entering "the surgery of Dr. J.L. Benson, to prepare myself for entering college, which I intend to do with the help of God next autumn." Even at this time William is planning to move either to New York City or Montreal. He suggests that if Laurence answers his letter he will go to Montreal. Either Laurence never answered the letter or William decided in favour of New York for some other reason.

William Morrissey graduated from The New York Medical College in March 1869. The college, located in Valhalla, Westchester, New York State, received its charter in 1860. It is still "in the Catholic tradition" and provides an excellent education in medicine. From here, William was launched into his medical career.

After completing his medical studies Dr. William P. Morrissey settled in Greenpoint, a neighbourhood in Brooklyn, NY. Greenpoint was once referred to as the "Garden Spot" and it seems to have been, in Dr. Morrissey's time, a fairly close-knit community of businesses, stores, schools, and churches. Today, Greenpoint has obviously seen better times, but with urban renewal and some gentrification, I suspect it will become a much-desired neighbourhood once again.

Dr. William P. Morrissey married Jeanette Sutherland on 10 May 1871. The officiating priest was the Reverend Arthur J. Dorris. Rev. Dorris was at St. Peter's Church in Brooklyn, NY, from 1864-1866. St. Peter's Church, located on the corner of Hicks and Warren, was founded in 1859. In 1872, Rev. Dorris was pastor at St. Joseph's Church in New York.

Jeanette Sutherland was born in New York in 1851. Her father was Alexander Sutherland who was born in Scotland around 1818; Alexander Sutherland died on 11 March 1884, aged 67 years. Her mother was Bridget Power who was born in Miramichi, NB in 1825 and died on 7 February 1895, aged 70 years. Perhaps Jeanette's mother saw a "good catch" for her daughter in Dr. Morrissy... Bridget Power would probably have known that the Morrissy family was upwardly mobile and making a name for themselves back in Miramichi.

Bridget Power and Alexander Sutherland had seven children: Mary was born around 1853 and died on 30 December 1870, aged seventeen years; Charles, an infant son, died on 18 July 1871 at eleven months; William was born around 1856, he moved to Stony Point, NY; John, born around 1858, died on 25 November 1920; Josephine, who became a school teacher, was born around 1861 and died sometime after 1930; Louisa was born around 1863 and married John Hughes Jr.—they had a son, John Hughes III, born in 1900, and a daughter born in 1903. Jeanette L. Sutherland was born in 1851 and married Dr. William P. Morrissy in 1871. Most of these family members are buried at First Cavalry Cemetery in Woodside, NY.

The Sutherland family, and later Dr. William Morrissy and his family, continued to reside in Greenpoint, where Jeanette Sutherland's father worked as a ship's carpenter. In 1880, the Sutherlands were living at 144 Meserole Avenue in Brooklyn. In 1873, Dr. William P. Morrissy resided at 141 Meserole Avenue. Other addresses for Dr. Morrissy and his family are 146 Milton in 1879; 115 Noble in 1888; and 117 Noble in 1897. Dr. Morrissy's residences are all townhouses, or variations on the townhouse concept, and quite impressive even by today's standards. Indeed, until the latter years of Jeanette Sutherland Morrissy's life the family was affluent and had domestic help living with them.

Dr. William P. Morrissy and Jeanette Sutherland Morrissy had four children together. They had three daughters, Rose Mary, Jeanette, and Helen. Rose Mary, born around 1874, was their first child. Rose Mary married William Power and they moved to Duluth, Minnesota, perhaps partly because William's brother (that is, Rose Mary's uncle) Frank Morrissy was already living in that state. William Power was born around 1875 in Canada, possibly in New Brunswick. Rose Mary died tragically in childbirth on 23 September 1909 at her home in Duluth. She is buried with her son (also named William Power) in First Cavalry Cemetery. Rose Mary's husband, William Power, remarried in 1920 and died in St. Louis, Minnesota on 5 November 1944. A second daughter, Jeanette L. Morrissy was born in November 1875; she died on 9 April 1938. The third daughter was Helen (or Helena) Morrissy, who was born around 1877 and died on 27 October 1934; Helen was also the co-witness at Jeanette L. Morrissy's wedding to Charles A. Kane on 8 April 1901, in Brooklyn, New York. Dr. William P. Morrissy and Jeanette Sutherland's only son, Francis (or Frank) Morrissy, was born on 13 June 1879 and died on 27 October 1934. Frank worked as a church organist and remained living at home with his mother and his sister, Helen Morrissy, until his death on 17 May 1933. Except for his work as a church organist, neither Frank nor Helen seem to have ever been gainfully employed.

Charles Archibald Kane was born on 5 November 1874 and died on 12 June 1946. He and Jeanette Morrissy Kane had five children: Charles Joseph, born around 1902, died 2 January 1985; Paul, born around 1904; Anne, born around 1906; William,

born in 1910, died 30 July 1987; and Mary, who lived from 16 March 1916 to 1 October 2002, and married Thomas Joseph Quinn. William became the future Brother Conrad Gabriel Kane and taught physics at Manhattan College located at Riverdale in the Bronx borough of New York City. Charles Joseph Kane became a lawyer and married Julia Keating in 1933, they had two children: Kathleen (Grady) and Robert (1936-1992; he married Eileen Tiernan, now also deceased). According to the 1920 Federal Census for Kings County, Brooklyn, Dr. William P. Morrissy's widow Jeanette Sutherland, her daughter Helen and son Frank, were also living with Charles and Jeanette Kane at this time. Charles Kane worked at a succession of jobs and was employed in 1920 as an Inspector of Tenement Houses for New York City. The Charles Kane family residence in 1920 was located at 1007 East 35th Street, Brooklyn, NY. (See notes below)

The offspring of Charles Kane and Jeanette L. Morrissy are the only direct descendants of Dr. William P. Morrissy. Indeed, there is no one descended from Dr. William P. Morrissy bearing his surname today.

Dr. Morrissy returned home to Newcastle in October, 1877, the first visit in seven years. Another visit occurred three years later, in August 1881, for the funeral of his father, Patrick Morrissy. During the second visit he also traveled to Campbellton, to visit a married sister.

According to the United States 1880 Census, Dr. Morrissy lived with his family in Brooklyn, NY. His family included his wife "Jenett Morrissey", age 29; daughters Rose, age 7, and Jenny, age 5; sons Willie, age 4, and Frank, age 1; and a domestic servant, Mary McDermint (sic) (probably "McDermott"), born in Ireland, age 18. Dr. Morrissy is listed as age 35. He seems to have been well established in his career and family life. The census place is Brooklyn, Kings (Brooklyn), New York City-Greater, New York.

The following article published in the 1 April 1882 issue of *The Brooklyn Union Argus* newspaper mentions Dr. Morrissy:

1 APRIL 1882

WHISKEY AND SODA.

Patrick O'TOOLE Takes Too Much Whiskey, and Bridget WALSH Gives Him Too Much Soda Bottle.

Patrick O'TOOLE, of 179 Greenpoint Avenue, was struck heavily with a bottle by Mrs. Bridget WALSH last night, and sustained a dangerous wound on the back of the head, which at one time was thought would prove fatal. It appears that Mrs. WALSH's husband recently purchased a liquor saloon, and last night gave an opening reception. O'TOOLE and a party of friends were present, and indulged very freely in alcoholic stimulants. While Mrs. WALSH was engaged in waiting on a customer, O'TOOLE put his arm around her waist, which she resented by striking him on the head with a bottle containing lemon soda, breaking the bottle and inflicting a deep wound. O'TOOLE was conveyed to the station house where he was attended by Dr. MORRISSY. While the doctor was

dressing the wound, O'TOOLE became unconscious, and his pulse almost ceased to beat. The doctor thought the man was dying and had a priest summoned. Dr. LOUGHRAN came in person and administered the last rites of the Catholic Church to the supposed dying man. After diligent working the doctor brought O'TOOLE back to consciousness, when he was removed to his home. Mrs. WALSH was arrested this morning.

It is possible Dr. Morrissy worked at the Brooklyn State Hospital, located at Nassau Street and Jay Street, around four miles from 179 Greenpoint Avenue mentioned above. Brooklyn State Hospital included the rather Dickensian sounding 1st Alms House and the Poor House and Hospital. Located in the Brooklyn State Hospital was a lower room that served as a police station or lock up. Perhaps Dr. Morrissy worked at the hospital and was on duty the day of the incident on Greenpoint Avenue. In 1886, Dr. Morrissy was appointed Surgeon to the Police Force. This was probably a political appointment as in the same newspaper article that this appears it is noted that Dr. Morrissy was also “a member of the 17th Ward Democratic Association of Brooklyn, NY.”

In 1886, Dr. Morrissy and his family lived at 115 Milton Street in the Greenpoint neighbourhood of Brooklyn. Greenpoint is located on the western edge of Long Island, NY. Looking across the East River from Greenpoint, there is a spectacular view of downtown Manhattan. The neighbourhoods in this part of Brooklyn include Long Island City, Astoria, Greenpoint, and Williamsburg. From 1840 to 1860, shipbuilding was the major industry of Greenpoint. Later, it became a residential neighbourhood with factories and commerce. Greenpoint was amalgamated with Brooklyn in 1855.

Milton Street is one street south of Greenpoint Avenue. At the eastern end of Milton is Manhattan Avenue where St. Anthony's Church, constructed in 1874, is located. Due to its close proximity to 115 Milton, St. Anthony's would most likely have been the church the Morrissy family attended.

Today, on Milton Street between Franklin and Manhattan Avenue in Greenpoint, you will find attractive semi-detached single-family dwellings; some have large Bay windows on the second floor and a semi-enclosed balcony on the top, third floor. Brownstone houses can be found on Greenpoint Avenue and Kent Street. Greenpoint Avenue and Franklin, near where the Morrissys lived, now seem to be comprised of old three and four story industrial buildings; on street level some of the stores are boarded or closed. There are also three story apartment buildings.

The *Brooklyn Eagle*, a newspaper whose archives from 1841 to 1902 can be accessed online (www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/eagle/), is a wonderful source of information on Brooklyn in the final years of the nineteenth century, when Dr. Morrissy worked as a Police Surgeon. In 1897 two hundred and fifty physicians applied for the position of police surgeon, although there were no positions available. There were five police surgeons at that time in Brooklyn, each earning the sizeable income of \$1,500.00 a year; this was soon to double to \$3,000.00:

The duties of police surgeons require them to attend at police headquarters whenever needed and to examine and report all matters referred to them. They are to report on the physical qualifications of candidates for patrolmen and shall make yearly reports on the sanitary conditions of station houses, department buildings, etc. They are to

attend sick members of the police force. They are also to make weekly visits to the station houses and are required to make charges against members of the force who seek to evade duty on the pretense of sickness. (*Brooklyn Eagle*, 19 November 1897)

The position of police surgeon carried with it considerable authority over most police officers. An article of 23 February 1900 was critical of Police Surgeon Dr. Charles H. Terry, who ordered an officer back to work. The officer, Policeman Dressell, “committed suicide... while on post.” The officer suffered from chronic stomach pain and “a constant ringing sound” in his left ear. The officer’s wife and fellow police officers were critical of Dr. Terry’s authority.

Indeed, when officers wanted to retire, or if they had suffered a physical disability, they had to report to the police surgeon for a medical examination that determined if they were in fact eligible to take time off work or to retire. It seems to have been the police surgeon’s job to keep to the minimum the number of men either receiving a pension or taking time off from work due to illness. For this reason it is unlikely that the police surgeon was much liked by some police officers.

An article published on 9 February 1893 in the *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union* describes a police officer who went “insane” while on the job. Patrolman John J. Murphy was in the dormitory upstairs at the police station when he began discharging his revolver and “muttering to himself.” He believed that Captain French, who was downstairs at the time, wanted to kill him. Captain French, with the help of other officers, subdued Murphy “who was clearly insane.” Then, “Police Surgeon Morrissy was summoned and the unfortunate man was taken home in a coach.” Murphy, who had served admirably as a police officer for four years, had displayed symptoms of possible mental illness for several weeks and his case was reported to the Police Commissioner.

An article published on 7 July 1877 refers to a meeting at which P.F. McBreen and Dr. Morrissy delivered a report to property owners in Greenpoint. McBreen and Morrissy had met with the Board of Health regarding “the Newtown Creek nuisances”, and the results were passed along at this meeting.

There was “Trouble at St. Anthony’s” according to the writer at the *Brooklyn Eagle* in an article published on 28 June 1881. Bishop Loughlin had “saddled (the congregation at St. Anthony’s) with a \$25,000.00 mortgage in addition to their other burdens.” There is a suggestion the debt had been unjustifiably imposed on St. Anthony’s by the Bishop. Dr. Morrissy served on a committee of five “to wait upon Rev. Father Murphy, the pastor, and demand an examination of the books of the parish.” At a meeting of 300 parishoners, blame was not placed on Father Murphy but they objected to “paying a debt contracted by the Bishop...”

On 27 September 1886, an article was published entitled “A Doctor’s War” and discusses a dispute between Dr. Morrissy and Dr. Hamilton Williams on the causes of John McFall’s death. McFall became ill at the residence of one of his relatives and Dr. Morrissy, being called in, diagnosed his illness as “Quincy sore throat”. McFall’s condition, unfortunately, continued to deteriorate causing his friends to call in Dr. Hamilton who recognized McFall’s illness as typhoid fever; a few days later, the patient died. There is a long discussion of McFall’s case by Dr. Hamilton, who is referred to as “the Irish agitator of Huron Street.” For whatever reason, Dr. Morrissy wasn’t available to comment on the case. Dr. Hamilton seems to have felt that Dr. Morrissy was negligent and shouldn’t have signed the death certificate, as Morrissy hadn’t seen McFall’s body

until forty-eight hours after McFall's death. The authorities seem to have supported Dr. Morrissey in this dispute, perhaps because of Dr. Morrissey's position in Brooklyn society.

On 18 March 1887, Dr. Morrissey attended the thirty-eighth annual dinner of the St. Patrick Society. Dr. Morrissey sat at table number one. Everyone seems to have had a "glorious time"; indeed, "it was one of the very best public dinners ever provided by a Brooklyn caterer for the Brooklyn public." All agreed that the "freedom of Ireland (from Britain) was near(er) at hand..."

On 11 March 1888, an article regarding the Seventeenth Ward [Greenpoint] Democratic Party, showed Dr. Morrissey's support for Supervisor Bernard Lamb. Dr. Morrissey was later elected to represent his Ward at the 1888 Democratic Convention held in St. Louis, Missouri; Grover Cleveland, from New York, was nominated to run for President and Allan G. Thurman, from Ohio, for Vice President. They lost the election.

On 16 March 1888, the *Brooklyn Eagle* reported, "The students at Public School No. 31 Dupont Street, Greenpoint, were offered a handsome gold medal which Police Surgeon William P. Morrissey offered to the one who would show the greatest proficiency in English grammar...Delphine Contat had won the medal and to-day the principal got the school in order and Dr. Morrissey, in a brief address, presented the pupil named with the medal." Public School 31 still exists today.

An article published in the *Brooklyn Eagle* on 8 August 1890 is titled "Dr. Morrissey's Trip" and discusses his return to New Brunswick to fish. While there he stayed with Mr. James Russel and devoted his time to fishing "on the Big Hole, Sevogle, a few miles distant, and resulted in a catch of seventy-eight trout." No doubt, Dr. Morrissey also visited with his family in Newcastle.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* reported facetiously on 13 January 1889 that Dr. William P. Morrissey was being considered for mayor. The article drips with sarcasm and its dislike for Dr. Morrissey. The reporter writes:

For the enlightenment of those who are unacquainted with Morrissey, it may be necessary to state that he is a promising patriot of the Seventeenth Ward identified with the regular 'organization'. The kind of disposition 'of the leaders' has enabled him to vary the monotony of his private practise with pursuit of his duties as police surgeon at the comfortable rate of \$1,250.00... Morrissey, the EAGLE submits, has duly qualified himself to enter the race for the Mayoralty nomination.

This brings us to the end of the story, so far, of the life of Police Surgeon Dr. William P. Morrissey. According to his death certificate, Dr. William P. Morrissey died around 10:45 a.m. on 12 March 1898 at his home at 117 Noble Street, Brooklyn, of Cirrhosis of the liver. He had resided in the United States for thirty-one years and died at age "51 years, ten months, and three days of age". However, if he were born, as previously thought, in 1843, his age at death would have been fifty-five years. It appears that alcoholism had much to do with his early demise. William Morrissey's brother John Veriker Morrissey mentions in an 1899 letter to their other brother Frank Morrissey in Minnesota: "Bill died of liver complaints and Bright's disease and dropsy or a complication of diseases probably of liver complaint."

Dr. William P. Morrissey was buried from St. Anthony's Church in Greenpoint on 16 March 1898. Jeanette Sutherland Morrissy, Dr. William Morrissy's widow, died at home of chronic myocarditis, at 75 Astoria Avenue in Long Island City, at 6:30 a.m. on 5 January 1929. William and Jeanette and their children are buried at First Cavalry Cemetery where there is an impressive, large, Morrissy monument.

EDWARD MORRISSY MOVES TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Dictionary of Miramichi Biography states that Edward Morrissy (born Newcastle, 1858) "and his wife, Sarah [M] Campbell, a native of New Westminster, B.C., were separated in the late 1890s." Edward worked for a railroad laying track in Western Canada and Oregon in the United States. The marriage failed and Edward and Sarah's three sons, Francis, William, and Herbert were sent to live with relatives in New Brunswick. After a while the two older boys returned west to live with their mother, but Herbert stayed with his aunt Jane Morrissy Quinn, one of Edward's sisters. Among circumstances working against the marriage was that Sarah Campbell was fourteen years younger than Edward Morrissy. Some time after the divorce Sarah Campbell remarried, to a Captain Riggs, and lived in Seattle, Washington. Jane Morrissy Allan tells me that her grandmother Sarah Campbell died in 1964 and that Jane received a diamond ring from Sarah's estate.

The son who didn't return to his mother in the United States was Jane's father, Dr. Herbert Morrissy (born Seattle, Washington, 25 May 1895), who was raised by and "lived with his aunt Jane (Morrissy) Quinn in Newcastle." Herbert Morrissy accomplished much: he earned a B.A. from St. Francis Xavier University in 1916; served overseas in World War One; studied at McGill University where he earned his M.D. in 1924; and studied at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor where he specialized in pediatrics. He then returned to Newcastle where he practised medicine until his death on 18 December 1968.

Father Whelan, later Bishop Whelan (there was a Bishop Whelan High School in Montreal), performed the marriage ceremony of Dr. Herbert Morrissy and Mary (Calder) Duffy at St. Patrick's Church in Montreal in April 1938. They had four children: Paul (born 1939); Jane (born 1940); Richard (born 1942); and Kathleen (born 1943). The name I always heard referred to regarding my grandmother's visit to Newcastle was that of Dr. Herb Morrissy, who made such a lasting positive impression on my grandmother and other family members from Montreal who met him. Dr. Morrissy only met his mother again when he was sixty-five years old. Dr. Morrissy's father, Edward Morrissy lived the rest of his life in British Columbia. Edward died in Penticton, B.C., on 17 December 1940 at the age of eighty-one years.

Jane Morrissy, one of Edward Morrissy's grandchildren, told me that Sara Moore Campbell was fourteen years Edward's junior. She would therefore have been born in 1872, and according to Jane died in 1964. According to the BC Archives Edward Anelrose (sic., perhaps "Aloysius") Morrissy married Sara Moore Campbell on 22 October 1889 in New Westminster, BC. Ten years later, on 21 August 1899, a Mary Moore Campbell married James Nelson Aitchison in New Westminster, and this could be a sister of Sara Moore Campbell. While Campbell is a very common Scottish surname,

the practise was to place the mother's maiden name before the surname, thus "Moore" may have been Sara Campbell's mother's maiden name.

According to the BC Archives, James Nelson Aitchison died in New Westminster on 13 June 1927. He can also be found on a BC voters list in 1898 in Cordova, BC where his employment is listed as a "tailor".

Some newspaper articles with information on Edward Morrissy are included below: 19 July 1876 of the *Union Advocate*:

North Shore boys who gained honors at the examinations at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook (West Co.) James Connors of Chatham s/o Moses Connors; Francis X. Robichaud of Neguac; Michael Quigley of Newcastle; Edward Morrissy of Newcastle; Wm Power of Derby; James McInerney of Kent; Thomas Murphy of Restigouche, John Fitzpatrick of Chatham; Edward O'Brien of Bathurst; David Harnett of Kingston.

Complete list of rank and file of the Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery: Major R. R. Call; Lieutenants: Jas. Mitchell, Chas. F. Bourne, Chas E. Fish; Surgeon J. B. Freeman; Vet. Surgeon James Brown; Sgt. Major Patrick Wheeler; Qtr. Mas. Sgt. Hiram Fish; Orderly Sgt. Jas. P. Mitchell; Sgts: William J. Miller, Chas. Maltby, John Morrissey, Richard Maltby; Gunners: Edward Morrissy – Newcastle, Advocate 28 August 1879 TIMES (*Moncton Times*).

A letter written by the son of John Harriman, now in Menominee gives the particulars of Donald Thompson's death. Thompson went from Chatham (North Co.) to Menominee last fall in company with Jos. Harris. Edward Morrissy s/o P. Morrissy of Newcastle was there at the time of the accident. It appears that the men were employed to work on the drive on Hemlock Brook. They were next sent to break rollways on the point on the main river which were high and dangerous. Some of the men were heaving on a windlass, in the endeavour to break a jam with a warp. A large log had to come down which the men could not get at with their peevies. Thompson went to put the hook on it, when the current took the log. Three logs passed over him and another log, scaling about 600 feet struck him in the breast. He was picked up and carried to camp where he died that night. Harris, Morrissy and Harriman started for Florence with the remains of their comrade, a distance of 32 miles.

They had a hard time of it. Coming to one stream, they could not take their team over on account of the logs. Leaving the team, they carried the body over between them, walking upon the logs. Obtaining another team, they travelled on. The night was wet and dark, one of the men having to go ahead of the teams with a lantern. Reaching Florence, they obtained a coffin, conveyed the remains back to Menominee on 13th inst., where they were interred the following day. 25 May 1881 U.A. (*Union Advocate*).

Says the Vancouver, B. C. "World" 23 Oct. E. A. Morrissy and bride passed through the city yesterday on their way to Victoria. Mr. Morrissy was at one time bookkeeper for Keefer & McGillvray and now has charge of the Matsqui Dyke Co's boarding house. He is a native of Newcastle (North Co.) N.B., his brother being a member of the local Legislature for Northumberland Co. 6 November 1889 U.A. (*Union Advocate*); #1156: 9 November 1889 NBR (New Brunswick Reporter).

FRANK MORRISSY MOVES TO MINNESOTA

Patrick and Rose's youngest child Francis ('Frank') Morrissy was born in Miramichi in 1863. Rose died when Frank was only five years old and Frank didn't marry until he was thirty-six. Frank Morrissy married Louise Holt at St. Patrick's Church in Montreal in 1899. They moved to St. Paul, Minnesota where Frank worked for a horse and buggy company. I understand that Louise Holt's family originally settled in Quarryville, a few miles from Miramichi, where they ran a post office, and that Louise was born in Chatham, New Brunswick. Frank and Louise had two sons, Hugh and John. Both sons majored in art at St. Thomas College and both became commercial artists. Frank provided very well for his family. His son Hugh Morrissy worked for the major department stores in St. Paul and later, when he was about forty years old, he started a detective agency. Frank and Louise's other son, John Morrissy worked for LIFE magazine from when it began publishing.

Frank Morrissy worked in the horse and buggy business until the automobile took over and his company switched to manufacturing car accessories. Frank and Louise died of cancer about a year apart, around 1926, both in a nursing home. Frank Morrissy worked in the horse and buggy business until the automobile took over and his company switched to manufacturing car accessories. Frank and Louise died of cancer about a year apart, around 1926, both in a nursing home.

Several years ago Frank Morrissy's grandson, Hugh Morrissy of St. Paul, Minnesota wrote to me:

My lineage, that I know of, starts with my great great grandfather Patrick and Mary Phelan from Clonmel, Tipperary, Ireland. They moved to New Castle NB Canada in 1837. They produced six children, my great grandfather was Patrick [Morrissy] who married Rose Farrell. Pat and Rose really produced and had nine children, one of which was my grandfather Francis (Frank). He married Louise Holt and had two boys, John and my father Hugh. My father married Bernice Orth and had three children, Mary Lou, Patricia, and baby Hugh (that's me). All except me have passed on. I'm still alive and well at 68... I discovered the Morrissy family in Canada from my grandfather's death certificate saying he was from New Castle NB. I pursued that lead and found a new family. They are wonderful."

I am told that Hugh found his New Brunswick relatives by phoning the Morrissys listed in the Miramichi phone book, then he flew up to New Brunswick and met them! Hugh died last December 2003 at age seventy-one years, two weeks after surgery for lung cancer. He is survived by his wife Delores (“Dee”), and his three daughters: Rose (Steve) Feesl, Gina (Greg) Mayer, and Toni (Wayne) Malone. Hugh was retired from 3M after

PATRICK MORRISSEY AND MARY PHELAN

Husband: Patrick Morrissy:

Born: approximately 1780-1785 in Clonmel / Carrick-on-Suir / Mullinahone area of County Tipperary, Ireland.

Died: date and place unknown, perhaps in Mullinahone, County Tipperary, Ireland.

Wife: Mary Phelan:

Born: approximately 1785, perhaps in County Tipperary

Died: between 1840 and 1866, probably Newcastle, New Brunswick

Children: John, Michael, Mary, Patrick, Laurence, Catherine

1. John Morrissy:

Born: 1806, Tipperary, Ireland

Died: around 1881, Newcastle, N.B.

Note: Possibly never married

2. Michael Morrissy:

Born: around 1806, Tipperary, Ireland

Died: not known, perhaps in Newcastle, N.B.

Note: Edith McWilliam of Newcastle suggests that the brothers John (1) and Michael (2) above, might have been twins. Michael's two sons moved to the United States in 1865; he also had two daughters and both married and moved to Kent County, NB.

3. Mary Morrissy:

Born: 1809, Tipperary, Ireland

Died: date not known, Newcastle, N.B.

Married: a Gill

Children: In the 1861 census Mary Morrissy is listed as a widow; her children, still living at home at that time, were Mary Gill, Honora, Patrick, Thomas

3.i. Mary Gill, age 18

3.ii. Honora Gill, age 16

3.iii. Patrick Gill, age 14

3.iv. Thomas Gill, age 12

4. Patrick Morrissy:

Born: 1815, Tipperary, Ireland

Died: 3 August 1881, Newcastle, New Brunswick

Married: Rose Farrell on 28 October 1838, St. Patrick's Chapel, Nelson, NB

Spouse's death: 10 July 1868, New Brunswick

Spouse's death: 10 July 1868, New Brunswick

Children: Catherine, William, Mary, Patrick, Anne, John Veriker, Sara Jane, Edward, Francis

4.i. Catherine Morrissy:

Born: Newcastle, late December 1839; she is the god-daughter of her uncle Laurence Morrissey

Died: possibly 1895

Married: Edward Millae on 3 February 1864

Children: Six children, including twins Edward and William, Frank, Rose

i.1. Edward Millae

Born: 1866

Died: 1922

i.2. William Millae

Born: 1866

i.3. Frank Millae

Born: 1868

Died: 1911

i.4. Rose Ellen Millae:

Born: 12 July 1870

Died: 30 March 1958

Married: George Freeze McWilliam on 11 January 1898

Spouse's Birth: 27 July 1874

Spouse's death: 22 November 1961

4.i. G. Roy McWilliam

Born: 21 July 1905, Sydney, Nova Scotia

Died: 15 May 1977

Note: G. Roy McWilliam served as a Member of Parliament for Northumberland, NB from 1949-1968.

4.ii. Edith McWilliam

Born: 1909, Newcastle

Died: 1987, Newcastle

4.ii. William Morrissy:

Born: 1843

Died: 1898

Married: name unknown

Note: William Morrissy became a Doctor of Medicine and moved to Brooklyn, New York where he married and had two children, John or Francis and Rosemary. (See Appendix One.)

Children: Rose, Jenny, William, Francis

ii.1. Rosemary Morrissy:

Married: J. Power

Born: c. 1873, Brooklyn

Died: in 1909, in childbirth

ii.2. Jenny Morrissy:

Born: c. 1875, Brooklyn

ii.3. William Morrissy:

Born: c. 1876, Brooklyn

Francis (Frank) Morrissy:

Born: c. 1879, Brooklyn

4.iii. Mary Morrissy:

Born: 1845, Newcastle

Died: 1870, Newcastle

Unmarried: a nun

4.iv. Patrick F. Morrissy:

Born: 1849, Newcastle

Died: 1921, Newcastle

Unmarried

Note: He earned a B.A. and worked as a teacher in New Brunswick for forty-five years.

4.v. Anne Morrissy:

Born: 1851, Newcastle

Married: John Clarke around 1877

Note: The family moved to Waterbury, Connecticut around 1887.

Children: Jennie (born 1878), Edward, Reverend George, Reverend Fred, Frank, Mary

4.vi. John Veriker Morrissy;

Born: 13 August 1854, Newcastle

Died: 31 July 1924, Chatham, NB

Married: Joanna A. Dunn on 5 May 1879 in Dalhousie

Spouse's death: 1 September 1930

Children: Charles, Renaud, Molly, Francis, John

vi.1. Charles Morrissy:

Born: 18 January 1881, Newcastle

Died: 22 April 1932, Newcastle

Married: Ellen Hennessy

Spouse's death: 1948

Children: John, Kathleen, Aileen, William, Francis

1.i. John Morrissy:

Born: 1909

Died: 1979

Married: Jeanette Patterson

Note: John Morrissy was a lawyer and Judge in Miramichi, New Brunswick.

Children: Kevin, Brendan, Charles, William, Bannon, Kathleen

1.ii. Kathleen ("Tally") Morrissy:

Unmarried

Died: 2003

1.iii. Aileen Morrissy:

Married: L. Day

1.iv. William Morrissy:

Married: Jessica Meighan

Died: 9 May 1957

1.v. Francis Morrissy:

Married: M. Taylor

vi.2. Renaud Morrissy:

Died: 1904

vi.3. Mary Rose (Molly) Morrissy:

Born: 1888, Newcastle

Died: 11 August 1955, Newcastle

vi.4. Francis Morrissy:

Died: 1885

vi.5. John Morrissy

4.vii. Sara Jane Morrissy:

Born: 1855

Married: a Quinn; she also raised her brother Edward's youngest son, the future Dr. Herbert Morrissy, after Edward's separation from his wife.

Children: Frank Quinn and Nan Quinn

vii.1. Nan Quinn:
Married: a Durick
Children: Rosemary, Josephine, Anne

1.i. Rosemary Durick:
Married: a Hawkins

2.ii. Josephine Durick:
Married: a Gunter

3.iii. Anne Durick:
Married: a Foley

4.viii. Edward Morrissy:
Born: Newcastle, 1858
Died: 17 December 1940, Penticton, B.C.
Married: Sarah Campbell of New Westminster, B.C.; the couple separated in the late 1890s. Spouse's death: 1964, probably in Seattle, WA
Children: Francis, William, and Herbert

viii.1, viii.2. Francis and William Morrissy:
Note: Francis and William were raised in the United States by their mother, Sarah Campbell.

viii.3. Herbert Morrissy:
Born: 25 May 1895, Seattle, Washington
Died: 18 December 1968, Newcastle, NB
Married: Mary (Calder) Duffy, in April 1938 at St. Patrick's Church in Montreal.
Note: Dr. Herb Morrissey was raised by his aunt, Sara Jane Quinn (4.vii).
Children: Paul, Jane, Richard, Kathleen

3.i. Paul Morrissy:
Born: 1939
Married: Maureen Casey
Children: Sean, Kate, Richard

3.ii. Jane Morrissy:
Born: 1940, Newcastle
Married: A. Haden; second marriage to Dr. Charles Allan of Montreal.

3.iii. Richard Morrissy:
Married: Milena

3.iv. Kathleen Morrissy:
Married: Paul Daigle
Children: David, Robert, Richard

4.ix. Francis Morrissy:

Born: 1863, Newcastle

Died: 1926, St. Paul, MN

Married: Louise Josephine Holt at St. Patrick's in Montreal, 6 June 1899

Spouse's father: Hugh Holt

Spouse's mother: Lea Bayley (both parents from Newcastle, NB.)

Died: around 1927, St. Paul, MN

Note: Members of the family still reside in St. Paul, MN

Children: John and Hugh

ix.1. John Morrissy:

Married: Kathleen

Children: Ann, Kathleen (Kit)

ix.2. Hugh Morrissy:

Born: October, 1900

Married: Bernice Orth, born March 1901

Children: Pat, Mary Lou, Hugh

2.i. Pat Morrissy:

Born: November 1928

Died: 2000

2.ii. Mary Lou Morrissy: Died: 1951

2.iii. Hugh Morrissy:

Born: 25 March 1932

Married: Delores

Spouse's birth: 16 June 1933

Children: Rosemarie, Gina, Antoinette

iii.1. Rosemarie Morrissy

Born: September 1956, St. Paul, MN

iii.2. Gina Morrissy

Born: April 1958, St. Paul, MN

iii.3. Antoinette Morrissy

Born: August 1961, St. Paul, MN

5. Laurence Morrissy:

Born: 1818, Tipperary, Ireland

Buried: 19 January 1904, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

Married: Johannah Meany around 1837, in Miramichi, N.B.

Spouse's burial: 29 April 1880, Montreal

Note: It is Laurence Morrissy's family line that will be followed below.

Children with Johannah Meany (first marriage): Michael, Thomas, Mary, Patrick, Margaret

Second marriage: Emma Marie Mercier

Children with Emma Marie Mercier (second marriage): John L. Morrissey, William Patrick Morrissey

6. Catherine Morrissy:

Born: Tipperary, Ireland

Died: possibly on 12 April 1893

Buried: possibly Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

CHAPTER TWO

LAURENCE MORRISSEY AND JOHANNAH MEANY

Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan's son Laurence ("Lawrence" in some documents) Morrissey married Johannah Meany around 1837. Laurence was born in 1818 and Johannah in 1820, both in Ireland. Just as Laurence's brother Patrick met and then married his wife Rose Farrell in the new world, probably Laurence met Johannah Meany soon after the Morrissey family arrived in New Brunswick. They were married at the Nelson Chapel near Beaubear's Island. From the time of his arrival in Montreal in the early 1840s to around 1875 Laurence worked as a shoemaker. From 1875 to the early 1880s he was a foreman and then a leather cutter until around 1900 when he may have retired or been unable to continue working. I suspect that Laurence and Johannah came to Montreal for employment in the leather industry here; Laurence and his father, and other members of the family, made saddles or shoes and Montreal had a history in the tanning of leather, it was a major center of the production of leather goods.

Laurence and Johannah's first son, Patrick, was born on 18 January 1838 in the Barnaby River area of New Brunswick and christened three weeks later on 8 February 1838. All of their other children were born in Montreal: my great grandfather Thomas was born in 1843; Michael, later in 1843; Mary in 1845; Patrick in 1847; and Margaret in 1849. They had six children that we know of.

Arrival in Montreal

Laurence, Johannah, and their son Patrick arrived in Montreal some time between 1840 and 1843. The first record of their living in Montreal is the baptism of their second child, Thomas Morrissey. The baptismal record states that the child was born fifteen days before being baptized, he was the son of Laurence Morrissey, a cobbler, and Johannah Mainey (sic), domiciled in the parish. Laurence was absent at the baptism but the godmother stated that she knew the absent father. There are no Morrisseys listed in Lovell's City Directory for Montreal for 1842 to 1844, the first years that Lovell's was published, but in the 1844 edition there is a listing for "L. Morrisy", a shoemaker, who lived on Grey Nun, near Wellington Street. This is our first evidence of Laurence living in Montreal. There is also a first listing for "R. Morrisy", who lived at 11 George, near William Street. Both men arrived no later than 1843 in order to be included in the 1844-45 edition of Lovell's Directory. Laurence is the first Morrissey ever listed in Lovell's, and he and Richard are the only Morrisseys listed for the editions published from 1844 to 1848.

It would be a mistake to think that Laurence and Richard were the first Morrisseys to live in Montreal. The earliest record is for the death of Marie Moricy on 25 June 1820, but there is also listed in the index of Catholic burials the following: John Morrissey on 29 October 1832; Mary Morrissey (also spelled phonetically 'Marissee') on 19 May 1832; Daniel Morisy on 4 July 1840, and Patrick Morissey (sic) on 18 August 1841.

1861 CENSUS

The 1861 census for Montreal, St. Laurence Ward, indicates that Laurence and Johannah were born in Ireland. When the census was taken, Laurence was 43 years old, and Johannah was 41 years old. If they arrived in Montreal in 1843, they were just 25 and 23 years old respectively. The family occupied a one story, wood frame house, and Laurence's occupation is listed as a shoemaker. The first initials of the children's names and some of their ages are difficult to read on the census. Two sons are on the census form. A twenty-one year old, born in New Brunswick, is listed as a shoemaker, this could be Patrick but his age should be around twenty-three. Another son who is seventeen years old and employed as a plumber would be my great grandfather, Thomas Morrissey. Two daughters are listed, ages twelve and sixteen. The sixteen year old would be Mary Morrissey, born in 1845, who was buried at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery in 1861. The other daughter, age twelve, would be Margaret Morrissey, born in 1849, who later married Patrick McCabe. Not recorded in the 1861 census are Patrick Morrissey, born in Montreal in 1847 and Michael Morrissey, also born in Montreal but in 1843 and who died in 1861 at age eighteen years.

In 1849, Laurence and his family were living at 9 St. Charles Borromee Street (on today's Clark Street near the corner of St. Antoine Street); in 1853 they were at 51 St. Charles Borromee; then in 1855, 63 St. Charles Borromee; in 1859 at 81 St. Charles Borromee. By 1862 they had moved to 29 Vallee Street; 1863 at 31 Vallee; and in 1865 at 37 Vallee, the address to which William Morrissey wrote to Laurence in 1866. Vallee Street ceased to exist in the late 1960s when Complexe Desjardin was built. Vallee Street ran parallel to Ste. Catherine Street between Jeanne Mance and St. Urbain Street. 37 Vallee continued to be Laurence's residence until 1884 when he moved to 39 Vallee; in 1901 he moved to 34 Vallee and lived there until his death in 1904.

Johannah Meany

Born in Carrick-on-Suir in 1820, Johannah Meany married Laurence Morrissey in Miramichi probably around March or April 1837. Johannah and Laurence's first child, Patrick Morrissey, was born in Miramichi nine months later, in January 1838. In the early 1840s they moved to Montreal. Johannah Meany's last name presented a problem for her in that it is pronounced differently than it is spelled. Even in the card catalogue from St. Patrick's Church records in Nelson, Miramichi, for the baptism of Johannah's first son Patrick Morrissey on 8 February 1838, Johannah's name is written "Johanna Miany" and below this someone has written "This name may be incorrect."

The confusion with Johannah's last name lies in the fact that while it is spelled "Meany" it is pronounced "Main-y", as it still is in County Tipperary today. This is close to the original Irish "O'Maonaigh". When the name was Anglicized to Meany/Meaney the "ea" was heard and pronounced as "ay", as in "may". Similarly, "tea" was pronounced "tay", and "please" "plase", and so on. Even if still written "ea" it may be pronounced "ay" in Ireland. Because of the numerous and different misspellings of the name, I suspect she was illiterate.

Johannah Meany died in her sixtieth year and was buried at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery on 29 April 1880. She left behind her husband Laurence, four of her six children who were still alive, eleven grandchildren, and relatives in Ireland with whom members of the family still corresponded. Laurence was eighty-five years old when he

died and was buried beside Johannah at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery on 19 January 1904.

EMMA MERCIER

On 29 April 1881, a year to the day after Johannah was buried, Laurence married Marie Emma Mercier at Notre Dame Church in Montreal. Marie Emma Mercier was the daughter of Edouard Mercier and Julie Gagnon. Laurence was living alone at 37 Vallee, where he had lived with Johannah, when the 1881 census was taken. Laurence and his new wife moved to 39 Vallee and lived there from 1883 to 1894. We have an insight into Laurence's personal life in the 1891 Census. He and Emma now have a nine year old son, named John Morrissey, born in late 1882. In this census, Laurence is listed as being 60 years old, in fact he was around seventy-three; Emma is listed as being forty years old. For whatever reason, sometime during 1894-1895 Laurence lived with his son Thomas Morrissey at 78 Plymouth Grove, but we don't know if Emma and their son were living there with him. If they were, it would have been a very crowded household as Thomas and Mary had nine children at home in 1891, and only one of these children could have been old enough to leave home by 1894. In 1895 Laurence was back at 39 Vallee, then there are a few years when he is not listed in Lovell's, and finally in 1901 he is listed in Lovell's as residing at 34 Vallee until his death in January 1904.

In 1904-1905 John L. Morrissey, a clerk at the C.P.R. telegrapher's office, and Laurence's widow Emma Morrissey, are listed as living at 34 Vallee. This continues until 1910 when we lose track of Emma Mercier Morrissey. There is a 'John Laurence' buried with Laurence and Johannah at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery. As 'Laurence' is not a surname that I recognize in our family, I believe this is a clerical error and that this is Laurence and Emma's son, John Laurence Morrissey, who was buried on 30 September 1915.

CATHERINE MORRISSEY

Laurence's sister, Catherine Morrissey, was born in Ireland and came to New Brunswick with the family in 1837. According to a family tree given to me by Jane Morrissy Allan, Catherine lived in Montreal, but the date when she arrived here, or other details of her life, remains unknown. If she married is unknown and she is not listed in the 1881 Census, nor is she listed in Lovell's Directory. Of the five Catherine Morrisseys buried at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, only two could have been our Catherine, one died in 1905 and the other in 1893. I have chosen the latter, who was buried on 15 April 1893, for only one reason and that is because of the three other people buried in the cemetery plot that Catherine purchased, one is named Laurence (surname is Gallagher; buried 15 September 1894). In addition to Catherine Morrissey and Laurence Gallagher, there is Agnes Gallagher, buried 3 November 1894 and Ondoyee Gallagher, buried 3 January 1896.

RICHARD MORRISSY

Who was Richard Morrissy? Was he Laurence's brother? Was he a cousin? There is anecdotal evidence connecting the two men, one relative who knows of Laurence also refer to Richard Morrissy and his wife Catherine O'Brien as family members.

Richard Morrissy, according to an official list of Catholics who died in Montreal, was born in 1821. His presence in Montreal is first recorded in Lovell's Montreal City Directory in the 1845-46 edition, when he was residing at "11 George, near William", employed like Laurence as a shoemaker. In 1856 he is listed as a labourer, living on McCord; in 1858 he resides "opposite 67 McCord"; in 1860, 66 McCord; 1863, "rear of 66 McCord nr William Street, Griffintown"; 1865, 156 McCord; in 1872 he was working as a gardener and resided at 83 Versailles; and from 1875 to his death in October 1888, he lived at 85 Versailles.

Four tenuous facts connect Richard to Laurence Morrissey. The first is the comment by a family member that Richard Morrissy is somehow related to Laurence; second, that he spells his last name, Morrissy, with no "e", as Laurence did originally; third, like Laurence, Richard worked as a shoemaker; and, finally, he is only slightly younger than Laurence. Unfortunately, Richard is not mentioned in William Morrissy's letter to Laurence, but neither is Laurence's sister, Catherine Morrissey.

Richard Morrissy was married two times, the first marriage to Catherine O'Brien who was buried at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery on 3 May 1866, she was only forty-five years old at the time of her death. A second marriage, to Mary Murphy, took place at La Cathedrale in Montreal on 2 November 1870 and lasted eighteen years. According to the 1881 census for Montreal, 'Richard Morrissay' was born in 1826 and Mary Murphy was ten years his senior, born in 1816, both in Ireland. The misspelling of his surname suggests that it was transcribed phonetically, and that whoever spoke with the census takers had an Irish accent. There were no other residents in the household in 1881. Richard and Mary died within a week of each other, in October 1888. Mary was buried on 17 October 1888 and Richard on 25 October 1888. Richard is buried with his second wife Mary Murphy, directly next to them is the grave of Catherine O'Brien.

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH MIRAMICHI

We know that Laurence didn't lose contact with his Morrissey relatives in New Brunswick. Laurence's nephew Frank Morrissy married Josephine Holt at St. Patrick's Church in Montreal in 1899 and the two branches of the family sometimes corresponded by mail. Other Morrisseys listed in Lovell's City Directory may be some of Laurence's children. We know that Patrick and Johannah's youngest daughter, Margaret, married Patrick McCabe on 22 June 1870 at St. Patrick's; she died on 14 April 1931. Tally Morrissy, a granddaughter of John V. Morrissey, visited with Margaret in Montreal and I have already quoted from Margaret's daughter Lily McCabe's letter to Tally written in 1956. The "Molly" that Lily McCabe mentions in her letter is Mary Rose Morrissy (born Newcastle, 1885; died Newcastle, 1955), a daughter of John V. Morrissy. Lillian McCabe died in Montreal in 1962 and is buried at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery in the McCabe family plot.

William Morrissy's letter to Laurence, of 5 May 1866, is intelligent and well written. Laurence obviously enjoyed William's letter, he kept the letter until he gave it to Mona McWilliam of Miramichi. William (who was around twenty years of age when he wrote the letter) mentions that his sister Mary had become a schoolteacher, and had not entered a convent as Laurence seems to have thought. William suggests that Mary might like to correspond with her cousin Margaret in Montreal. Margaret was seventeen years old at that time; William's sister Mary would have been four years her senior. William then goes on to discuss what has been happening with his other siblings. There is a feeling of concern for Laurence, of having lost touch with him. There is also something that is not mentioned directly, of what happened to Laurence and Johannah's two children Michael and Mary who were both buried on 11 July 1861 in Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery. William's letter refers obliquely to Mary, but we do not know the circumstances of the deaths of either child.

Husband: Laurence Morrissey:

Born: 1818, Co. Tipperary, Ireland

Buried: 19 Jan 1904, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal, Qc

Father's name: Patrick Morrissy

Mother's name: Mary Phelan

Laurence's first marriage:

Wife: Johannah Meany:

Born: 1820, Ireland

Buried: 29 April 1880, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal,

Children with Johannah Meany: Patrick, Thomas, Michael, Mary, Patrick, Margaret

1. Patrick Morrissy:

Born: 18 Jan 1838, Barnaby River area of New Brunswick

Christened: 8 Feb 1838

Died: July 1861, Montreal

2. Thomas Morrissey:

Born: 25 or 27 April 1843, Newcastle, NB

Died: 24 Oct 1916

Married: Mary Callaghan, 20 Nov 1867, Notre Dame Church, Montreal

Children: Mary Ann, Michael, Margaret, John, Johannah, Ellen, Thomas, James Joseph, James Leo, Luke, Patrick (see next chapter for detailed discussion).

3. Michael Morrissey:

Christened: 18 Dec 1843, Notre Dame Church, Montreal

Buried: 11 July 1861, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

4. Mary Morrissey:

Born: 10 Aug 1845, Montreal

Christened: 11 Aug 1845, Notre Dame Church, Montreal

Buried: 11 July 1861 or June 1866, Montreal

5. Patrick Morrissey:

Born: 4 Oct 1847, Montreal

Christened: 7 Oct 1847, Notre Dame Church, Montreal

Died: May 1848, Montreal

6. Margaret Morrissey:

Born: 28 Oct 1849, Montreal

Christened: 29 Oct 1849, Notre Dame Church, Montreal

Died: 8 April 1931, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

Married: Patrick McCabe, 22 June 1870, Notre Dame Church, Montreal

Spouse's birth: around 1842 in Blessington, Co. Wicklow, Ireland

Spouse's death: 19 April 1908, aged 66 years, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery

Children: (as of 1881 census) Rose Mary, Margaret, Annie, John, Helen Edith, Lilian, Charles, (possibly Mary Francis)

6.i. Rose Mary McCabe:

Born: 1872, Montreal

6.ii. Margaret McCabe:

Born: 1875, Montreal

6.iii. Annie McCabe:

Born: 1877, Montreal

Died: 13 September 1915, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery

6.iv. John McCabe:

Born: 1879, Montreal

Died: 18 June 1952

Married: Helena H. (maiden name unknown)

Spouse's death: 27 September 1953

6.v. Helen Edith McCabe:

Died: 5 January 1945, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery

6.vi. Lilian McCabe:

Died: 1956

6.vii. Charles O. McCabe:

Died: 1962, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery

6.viii. Mary Francis McCabe:

Died: 6 October 1934

Spouse: Dennis G. Shanahan

Spouse's birth: 9 June 1892

Spouse's death: 4 December 1986

Laurence's second marriage:

Wife's name: Marie Emma Mercier

Born: Province of Quebec

Married: 29 April 1881, Notre Dame Church, Montreal

Died: sometime after 1910

Children with Emma Mercier: John Laurence Morrissey, William Patrick Morrissey

John Laurence Morrissey:

Born: baptized 6 March 1882, Montreal

Buried: 30 September 1915, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

William Patrick Morrissey

Born: baptized on 19 May 1883, Montreal

Buried: 10 July 1883, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

CHAPTER THREE

THOMAS MORRISSEY AND MARY CALLAGHAN

Just four months after Canadian Confederation, Laurence and Johannah's son Thomas Morrissey married Mary Callaghan on 20 November 1867 at St. Patrick's Church. Thomas was twenty-four years old, Mary was twenty-two years old. Of Laurence and Johannah's six children it is their son Thomas and their daughter Margaret about whom we have the most information. Two of Laurence and Johannah's other four children, Mary and Michael, died young, in 1861. Two sons, both named Patrick, have disappeared from our sight; however, there is a William Patrick Morrissey buried with Laurence and Johannah who may be one of the 'two Patricks'. William Patrick Morrissey was buried on 10 July 1883. Thomas's half brother, John Laurence Morrissey died probably on 30 September 1915.

Thomas Morrissey began his working life as a plumber. For much of his life, Thomas worked as a brass finisher and by 1893 as a foreman, for the Robert Mitchell Company which manufactured 'gas and electric light fixtures.' In 1908 the company was located on the corner of Belair Avenue and St. James West in St. Henry. Their show room was at 598 Ste. Catherine Street West. Thomas and Mary had eleven children. The Morrisseys and the Callaghans must have been on friendly terms long before the two families were joined in marriage. Laurence Morrissey was one of the two baptismal sponsors for John Callaghan and Bridget Phelan's son John Michael Callaghan, on 20 April 1862. Perhaps Laurence met Thomas's father, John Callaghan, as early as the late 1840s when both were employed as shoe makers.

WHERE THEY LIVED

In 1867, after they married, Thomas and Mary lived at 36 Vallee, across the street from Thomas's father, Laurence. Valee Street was located on the present site of Complexe Desjardins, across the street from Place des Arts, in downtown Montreal. In 1870 Thomas and Mary lived at 35 Vallee; and from 1884 to 1892 they lived at 45 Hermine Street, one block east of St. Alexander near St. Patrick's Church. The site of their home on Hermine is now a parking lot, and the Ville Marie Expressway divides the street into two parts, the southern part not much more than a short lane. By 1893 the family lived at 78 Plymouth Grove and then at 80 Plymouth Grove from 1895 to 1896. Plymouth Grove is another street that disappeared for the construction of the Ville Marie Expressway. In 1896 the family moved to 532 St. Antoine Street, in St. Cunegonde (just east of Atwater).

Let us now take a little journey of where Thomas and Mary lived in Montreal after several of their children became independent. In 1895, Thomas and Mary still lived on Plymouth Grove. In 1896 Thomas and Mary moved to 532 St. Antoine Street in St. Cunegonde. The large French Canadian Catholic church of St. Cunegonde is located at the corner of St. Jacques and Vinet Street. The family attended the nearby St. Anthony's Church, which was on St. Antoine Street and was demolished in the 1960s. Their son Michael Charles, a bookkeeper, is listed in Lovell's Directory as living with them at that

time. 532 St. Antoine is approximately between Atwater Street on the west and Mountain Street on the east. By 1898, their son John Martin Morrissey, my grandfather, had married and was living west of them at 572 St. Antoine Street (now numbered 3072 St. Antoine), but in St. Henry. Today, neither St. Henry nor St. Cunegeonde exist as separate municipalities, both were amalgamated by the City of Montreal. In 1903 Thomas and Mary, and at least one of their sons, Michael Charles, moved to 3 Iberville Square in St. Cunegeonde. Iberville Square Street no longer exists, but there is still an Iberville Square, with a statue of Iberville, across the street from St. Cunegeonde Church on St. Antoine Street. Other sons were living at home when Mary died in 1905 and Thomas moved to 64 Agnes in St. Henry. Lovell's Directory notes that in 1906 not only was Thomas living at 64 Agnes, but so were his sons Luke (born 19 January 1885), Michael Charles (born 13 November 1869), and Thomas Laurence (born 28 January 1879), none of whom seem to have married.

MARY ANN MORRISSEY CLAPPERTON

The first of Thomas and Mary's eleven children was Mary Ann Morrissey who was born in 1868. Mary Ann married Alex Clapperton on 16 May 1893 at St. Anthony's Church in St. Cunegeonde; his parents were Robert Clapperton and Jane O'Hagan. Mary Ann Morrissey and Robert Clapperton lived on Hallowell Street, but only a short section of the street is still extant in St. Henry and that is between Selby and St. Antoine Street. Just across St. Antoine Street Hallowell becomes Rose de Lima Avenue in St. Henry, and this is only a few blocks from where my grandparents moved after they married in 1895. One of Mary Ann Morrissey and Alex Clapperton's children, Eileen Clapperton, married Armand Oakes at St. Leon's Church in Westmount. They lived for many years at 4203 Hampton Avenue, in N.D.G. The Morrisseys and the Clappertons were very close. For instance, the two families visited often and socialized together. When Stella, the daughter of Martin Morrissey and the niece of Mary Ann died, she was buried in the Clapperton family plot. Armand Oakes died in 1982. Eileen Oakes died on 17 February 2001, in her one hundredth year. Eileen and Armand had five children, twelve grandchildren, and twelve great-grandchildren. (See Appendix Five and Six).

THE CALLAGHAN PRIESTS

Important to the family was the presence of three of Mary Callaghan's brothers, Martin, James, and Luke Callaghan, who became prominent priests in Montreal. Special attention must be given to the priests regarding their achievements in the priesthood; these achievements are made even more impressive when we remember their humble social origin. To avoid confusion caused by the three priests having the same surname, they were known familiarly by their first names, Father Martin, Father James, and Father Luke.

I still have an article that I cut from *The Montreal Star* on 21 August 1972, that mentions both Father Martin Callaghan (born 20 November 1846; died 10 June 1915)

and his younger brother Father Luke Callaghan (born 2 February 1865; died 12 April 1931). The Montreal Star article reads, in part,

The Montreal Chinese community dates back to 1863. The first Catholic clergyman to serve the spiritual needs of the Chinese here was Rev. Martin Callaghan. One of his first religious duties was to baptize 58 Chinese. Over the years, he delighted his Oriental friends with his violin street-playing in the downtown area on Saturday evenings.

Assisted by his brother, Rev. Luke Callaghan, he continued his services to the local Chinese until 1912 when advancing years compelled him to curtail this type of work.

All three Callaghan priests were quite different in temperament. Father Martin was a man of the people, evangelical in spirit, gifted and generous, he converted upwards of three thousand people to Catholicism. His interests were varied and included music, both original composition and performance, and Canadian folklore. Father James Callaghan, the middle brother of the three priests, seems a quiet and unassuming man who was much loved by his parishoners. He first served at St. Ann's Church in Griffintown, the Irish neighbourhood adjacent to both Pointe St. Charles and Old Montreal. Most of his career was at St. Patrick's Church but he was also chaplain at Hôtel Dieu Hospital and the Royal Victoria Hospital. Father James predeceased his two other brothers who entered the priesthood. He and Father Martin are buried in the crypt at the Grand Séminaire de Montréal on Sherbrooke Street West near Atwater. Father Luke was ambitious and achieved much in his clerical career. After earning a doctorate in theology at Urban University in Rome, he returned to Montreal in 1898 where he was assistant Chancellor at the Archbishop's Palace. Father Luke Callaghan's greatest achievement is the construction of St. Michael's Church located at 5580 St-Urbain Street in Montreal's Mile End neighbourhood. A block away from St. Michael's is the Luke Callaghan Memorial School, although it is no longer used for educational purposes.

A family anecdote about the priests is that my grandmother Edith Sweeney Morrissey, who married Martin Morrissey in 1895, asked one of the priests for financial help which she didn't receive. I suspect this may have been Father Luke; however, I have a bias in favour of Father Martin who was known for his generosity, even going as far as paying for the education of someone to become a medical doctor. The anecdote continues that one of the priests, this would have been Martin, was buried in a plain wooden casket,

while the other, Luke, had a much more ornate and expensive casket, and that the streets were crowded with mourners at Martin's funeral. I have visited the graves of all three brothers, two in the crypt at the Sulpician Seminary as noted above, and Father Luke Callaghan's grave is at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery in the Callaghan family plot.



FATHER MARTIN CALLAGHAN

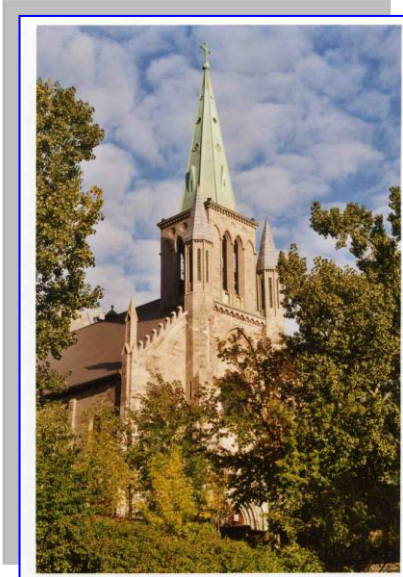
Father Martin Callaghan was born on 20 November 1846 in Montreal. He attended the Petit Séminaire du Collège de Montréal (1860-1868) and he studied at the Grand Séminaire from 1869-1872. He was ordained a priest in 1872

and the following year he asked his Bishop to be allowed to enter the Sulpician Order for further training. The Sulpicians are a secular order, dedicated to training priests, but are not allowed to recruit priests to their order. Sulpician priests are referred to as "The Gentlemen of St. Sulpice" and are addressed as 'Monsieur'. Father Martin served as an auxiliary professor at the College de Montreal from 1872-1874. He served as vicar at St. Patrick's Church from 1875-1902; from 1902-1908 he was the pastor at St. Patrick's. He resigned from St. Patrick's in 1908 after thirty-five years service and was designated confessor of the Freres des Ecoles chretiennes. He also served at Notre Dame Church from 1908 to 1915 where he occasionally worked as a minister. Father Martin was dedicated to helping the poor and the working class, the class from which he came. He was also renowned for converting people to the Catholic faith; a church biography of Father Martin states, "par le nombre des convertis estimes par les statistiques les plus moderees a 3,000," which includes "protestants, juifs, Negres, Chinois".

In 1915, upon returning to Montreal from Baltimore where he assisted at a funeral for another priest, Father Martin fell ill; this soon developed into congested lungs. Father Martin died on 10 June 1915 in his sixty-ninth year. His brother, Father Luke Callaghan, sang the mass at Father Martin's funeral. One booklet describes the funeral: "A large cortege of mourners accompanied his remains to their last resting place beneath the chapel of the Grand Seminary on Sherbrooke Street."

Father Martin was also an authority Canadian on folklore and for a number of years he was the owner of the Fleming Windmill, an historical landmark located in Ville LaSalle.

His obituary, published in the *Montreal Star* of 11 June 1915, states that, 'Father Martin,' as he was affectionately known to many, "was a true Irishman in warmth of heart and breadth of sympathy. His gifts to charitable movements were countless, and many of his benefactions were known only to himself. The poor and needy always found him a ready listener to the story of their troubles."



FATHER JAMES CALLAGHAN

Father Martin's next younger brother is Father James Callaghan. After completing his grade school studies with the Freres des Ecoles chretiennes, James Callaghan (born Montreal, 18 October 1850) studied classics at the College de Montreal (1864-1872). He also studied at the Grand Seminaire de Montreal from 1872-1875, and he completed his studies at the Seminaire Saint-Sulpice de Paris in 1875-1876. After Father James entered the Sulpician Order all of his studies for the priesthood were conducted in France. He became officially a member of the

Sulpician Order when he was ordained a priest on 26 May 1877 in Paris. Returning to Montreal, he was the vicar at St. Ann's Church in Griffintown from 1877-1880; this church was demolished in the 1970s but in the late 1990s the foundation was excavated by the City of Montreal and the triangular lot on which the church was located was made into Griffintown-St. Ann's Park. While at St. Ann's Father James lived in the church presbytery at 32 Basin Street in Griffintown. Father James also worked as a professor of English at the College de Montreal (1880-1881). He was a vicar at St. Patrick's (1881-1896) during which time he and his brother Father Martin lived at 95 St. Alexander Street, later they moved to 92 St. Alexander in 1887; 770 Dorchester Street in 1891 **Jake Morrissey beside a plaque commemorating Father James Callaghan, stored in the basement of St. Patrick's Church**



Father James was professor of ecclesiastical studies at the Grand Seminary of Baltimore, Maryland (1896-1897), and in his last years he served as the chaplain at Hotel Dieu Hospital and the Royal Victoria Hospital (1897-1900). He died of kidney failure at Hotel-Dieu Hospital on 7 February 1901, age 51 years. He is described in a church biography as having a beautiful soul, as being innocent and open to other people, full of spontaneity, and as a man who is not guarded or calculating.



FATHER LUKE CALLAGHAN

Father Luke Callaghan was considerably younger than his two older brothers who served as priests. He was born on 2 February 1865 in Montreal. He studied at the College de Montreal from 1877-1884, and then at the Grand Seminaire to 1889 where he studied philosophy and theology. After having been ordained he was chaplain at L'Hotel Dieu Hospital and the Royal Victoria Hospital. In 1895 he left for Rome where he earned a doctorate in theology from Urban University. In 1898 he was assistant Chancellor at the Archbishop's Palace which is situated on De La Gauchetiere and he resided at 873 De La Gauchetiere. In 1903 he served at St. Patrick's, under his brother Father Martin Callaghan. Father Luke remained at St. Patrick's until at least 1907, when he returned to Rome to continue his studies. In September 1904, Father Luke had the honour of delivering the first sermon ever given in English at Notre Dame Basilica. In 1907 he returned to his position as Vice Chancellor at the Archbishop's Palace, residing at 471 De La Gauchetiere West.

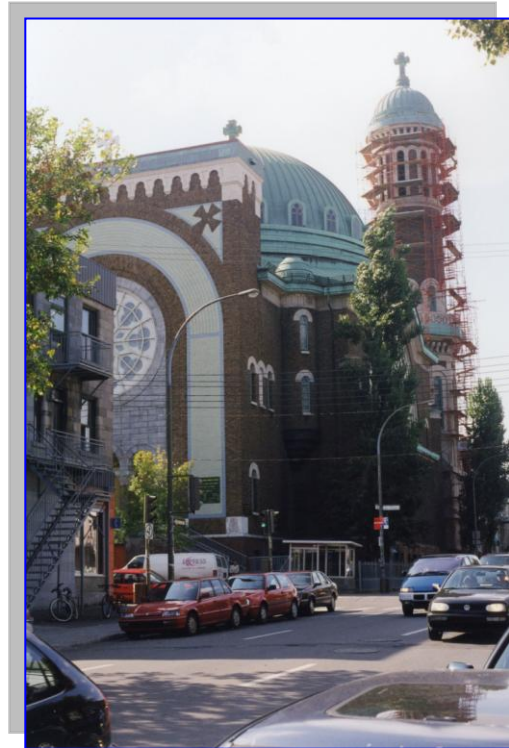
From 1910-1931 Father Luke was the parish priest at St. Michael's Church and lived at 1634 St. Denis. Money for the building of St. Michael's Church was raised by Father Luke and came largely from Irish parishoners who moved from Griffintown to this

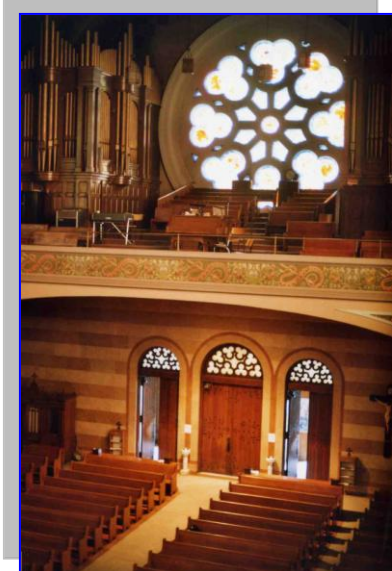
area of Montreal, the area of St. Viateur Street, St. Denis Street, and Clarke Street. Father Luke proved to be both an excellent administrator and beloved priest. A landmark in Montreal, the impressive St. Michael's is constructed in the Byzantine style of architecture, modelled on the Basilica of Saint Sophia in Constantinople. Father Luke Callaghan died 12 April 1931 at the age of sixty-three years.

An article by Harvey Shepherd in *The Gazette*, on 26 July 2003 informed readers of tours of St. Michael's Church available to the public. St. Michael's is a landmark in Montreal, visible from several miles away at the lookout on Mount Royal facing towards the Plateau and the east end of the city. The church is built in the style of Hagia Sophia in Istanbul, Turkey. St. Michael's is a large domed structure with an entrance façade and minaret on the east side to the rear of the church building. Shepherd writes, "Back in the early 20th century, it [St. Michael's] was said to be the largest English-speaking parish in Quebec, with more than 1,800 families or close to 15,000 parishoners, mainly Irish in origin." Of course, after reading this article with its offer of a tour, I soon visited St. Michael's Church, which I had so far only seen from the outside. As you enter, on the far left side on the ceiling, is Father Luke's name written in Latin. St. Michael's now serves a predominantly Polish congregation. The church was built in 1914-1915 with funds largely raised by Father Luke Callaghan.

Aristide Beaugrand-Champagne, the architect of St. Michael's, achieved what was then highly innovative in his design and construction of the dome of the church. The magnificent dome is constructed with reinforced concrete, a first in Montreal until duplicated, but on a much larger scale, at St. Joseph's Oratory on Queen Mary Road. The dome at St. Michael's has a diameter of 23 metres and is flanked by two half domes; covering the nave that reaches 40 metres from the centre of the dome are two arches with a diameter of 16.5 metres each. The inside of the church seats 1400 people and in Father Luke's day simultaneous services were held in a large basement auditorium, seating over 1200 people, because of the capacity attendance inside the church. Incidentally, Beaugrand-Champagne also designed the award winning Chalet de la Montagne, facing south on Mount Royal and overlooking the downtown of the city. Now called Parc du Mont Royal, the design of this prominent park, inaugurated in 1876 and located in central Montreal, is by Frederick Law Olmstead who also designed Central Park in New York City.

Original art work at St. Michael's was created by Guido Nincheri, who was born in Prato, Italy, in 1885. In 1914 Nincheri moved to Montreal where he and his wife lived until his death. Nincheri's first large commission in Montreal was to create the frescoes and stained-glass windows that decorate the dome





and walls of St. Michael's Church. The stained-glass windows, circling the entire circumference of the dome, flood the entire church with light and colour. When standing on the upper pulpit overlooking the interior of the church—as I have done—one is overwhelmed with sunlight and the magnificence of this building. Later, between 1928 and 1951, Nincheri designed the interior of the prestigious St-Léon-de-Westmount Church on Boulevard de Maisonneuve in Westmount. Although Nincheri lived for a few years in the United States he considered Montreal his home and was buried at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery after his death in 1973. St. Michael's Church deserves some much-needed restoration work and the church could then be used, at least part-time, as a concert hall. It is a remarkable edifice—both magnificent and majestic—and well worth

visiting on a Sunday morning when open to the public. I am grateful to Mr. Kevin Cohalan, the Executive Director of the Volunteer Bureau of Montreal, who was instrumental in organizing the summer-long open-house at St. Michael's which was an invaluable opportunity to visit the church pretty much at one's own convenience during daytime hours. I was given, generously, carte blanche to go where I liked in the church on my two visits there last summer.

Another tour, organized for a few of us by Sharon Callaghan, was of Le Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice de Montréal, immediately adjacent to Notre Dame Cathedral in Old Montreal. Notre Dame is in some ways the most prominent church in Montreal. Facing Place d'Armes on Rue Notre Dame, it is at Notre Dame Cathedral that funerals for distinguished politicians are held, for instance, Prime Minister Trudeau, and others. This was the tour of a lifetime as the Séminaire is not usually open to the public. We met the curé, visited his apartment in the Séminaire, and met other "Gentlemen of St-Sulpice" as they are known. The Séminaire has a vast archival collection going back to the 1600s that is being sorted and organized on the premises by a curator and several assistants. Founded in France by Jean-Jacques Olier (1608-1657), the Sulpician Order played a pivotal role in Montreal's history. The Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice, established between 1657 and 1740, had nine rural parishes on the Island of Montreal, including the mother parish of Notre Dame. The first building of the Seminary was constructed in 1685, followed by additions in 1705, 1715, and 1848. Monsieur Rolland Litalien, p.s.s., our guide on this tour, took us throughout the whole fascinating complex of buildings that make up the Séminaire. This included the attic where old books line the walls, to the basement where a wine cellar and root cellar were once located, and then a sub-basement 35 feet below street level where meat was stored year round. The whole visit was fascinating and ended with an epiphanous moment when we emerged from a long hallway to find ourselves in Notre Dame Cathedral itself. Incidentally, Father Luke Callaghan gave the first sermon in English at Notre Dame Cathedral on 6 September 1904.

Articles written by Father Martin Callaghan can be found in the archival holdings at the Bibliothèque Nationale de Québec; they include Father Martin Callaghan's talk on

the subject of religious missions in Montreal, given before fellow delegates on 10 June 1909, at the Washington Congress of Missionaries. Also, Father Martin's sermon, "The Shamrock or Ireland's threefold love" can also be found at the library, and was presented by Father Martin at St. Patrick's Church on, appropriately, St. Patrick's Day, 17 March 1877. A speech by Father James Callaghan, entitled "Columbus, 1492-1892: 400th anniversary sermon", given at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, October 23, 1892 is also catalogued at the library.

I remember, a few years ago, Sharon Callaghan visiting our home and I commented at that time that it was remarkable that our families, united by marriage in 1867, still know each other after so many years; however, it is from the mid-1840s that the two families have known of each other, Laurence Morrissey and John Callaghan became friends around then. This was doubly impressed upon me when Sharon mailed me the baptismal certificate of John Michael Callaghan, who was born on 15 April 1862, and is Sharon's great grandfather as well as being a brother of the priests and of my great grandmother Mary Callaghan. Sharon pointed out that Laurence Morrissey, my great great grandfather, was John Michael Callaghan's godfather.

Husband: Thomas Morrissey:
Born: 25 April 1843, Montreal
Died: 24 Oct 1916
Father's name: Laurence Morrissey
Mother's name: Johannah Meany
Married: 20 Nov 1867, Notre Dame Church, Montreal

Wife: Mary Callaghan:
Born: 1 March 1845, possibly in Newfoundland
Died: 27 April 1906, buried at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal.
Wife's father's name: John Callaghan, 1821-1905, buried at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal.
Wife's mother's name: Bridget Phelan, 1822-1890, buried at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal. See below for information on the Callaghan family.
Children: Mary Ann, Michael, Margaret, John, Johannah, Bridget, Thomas, James Joseph, James Leo, Luke, Thomas Patrick

1. Mary Ann Morrissey:
Born: 1868, Montreal
Christened: 20 Sept 1868
Died: 8 Nov 1937
Married: Alex R. Clapperton, 16 May 1893, St. Anthony's Church, Montreal
Spouse's birth: 1869, Montreal
Spouse's death: 22 September 1938
Spouse's father: Robert Clapperton
Spouse's father's death: possibly 1 January 1900
Spouse's mother: Mary O'Hagan

Spouse's mother's death: possibly 3 February 1927
Children: Their children include Gertrude and Eileen

1.i. Gertrude Clapperton:
Married: an English

1.ii. Eileen Clapperton:
Born: 1901, in Montreal
Married: Armand Oakes, St. Leon's Church in Westmount, Quebec
Spouse's death: 1982, Montreal
Died: on 17 February 2001 in her one hundredth year.
Children: Anita, Donald, Dorothy, Armand jr., Peter

ii.1. Anita Oakes
ii.2. Donald Oakes
ii.3. Dorothy Oakes
ii.4. Armand jr. ("Andre") Oakes
ii.5. Peter Oakes

2. Michael Charles Morrissey:
Born: 13 Nov 1869, Montreal
Christened: 14 Nov 1869, Notre Dame Church, Montreal
Buried: 4 May 1932, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

3. Margaret Morrissey:
Born: 29 Dec 1871, Montreal
Christened: 31 Dec 1871, Notre Dame Church, Montreal
Buried: 28 Oct 1927, Notre Dames des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal
Married: Patrick Tansey on 14 Feb 1898, St. Anthony's Church, Montreal
Spouse's father: Owen Tansey
Spouse's mother: Margaret Philip
Note: The paternal grandmother of Patrick Tansey is Anna Connaughton a native of Co. Roscommon, Ireland; she died in 1875 when she was seventy-four years old, and had resided in Montreal since 1845. Anna Connaughton's husband was Patrick Tansey, Sr., and their children were Denis, Bernard, and Owen Tansey (the father of Patrick Tansey, jr.)
Children: The children of Margaret Morrissey and Patrick Tansey include Hylde Tansey.

3.i. Hylde Tansey
Died: 6 July 1981
Married: R.J. Hoskins

4. John 'Martin' Morrissey:
Born: 14 June 1874, Montreal
Christened: 14 June 1874, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal
Buried: 13 February 1932, Notre Dames des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

Married: Edith Sweeney, 15 May 1895, St. Anthony's Church, Montreal
Children: Edith ('Mable'), Victoria ('Elsie'), Stella, Frank, Luke, Alex, Herbert, Edgar (see next chapter for detailed discussion)

5. Johannah ("Jessie") Morrissey:
Christened: 12 June 1876, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal
Buried: 24 Nov 1933, Notre Dames des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal
Spouse's name: William John Murphy
Spouse's death: 14 February 1934
Children: Mary Murphy

5.i. Mary Murphy:
Born: 1915, Montreal
Died: 1976, Montreal
Married: a MacDonald
Children: Gail MacDonald

i.1. Gail MacDonald:
Married: an Atkinson
Children: Steven

6. Bridget Ellen ("Nellie") Morrissey:
Christened: 12 July 1876, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal
Spouse's name: William Walsh
Note: Jessie (5) and Nellie (6) were twins.
Children: Mamie Walsh

6.i. Mamie Walsh:
Married: a Ballard
Died: in the early 1980s

7. Thomas Laurence Morrissey:
Christened: 28 Jan 1879, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal

8. James Joseph Oliver Morrissey:
Christened: 11 June 1881, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal
Died: 30 Dec 1881, Notre Dames des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

9. James Leo Morrissey:
Christened: 16 Nov 1882, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal

10. Luke Ignatius Morrissey:
Christened: 19 Jan 1885, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal
Buried: 7 February 1923, Notre Dames des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

11. Thomas Patrick Morrissey:
Christened: 14 March 1888, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal

MARY CALLAGHAN'S ANCESTRY

According to the 1861 and 1901 censuses, Mary Callaghan was born in Newfoundland. Mary's parents John Callaghan, a shoemaker by trade, and his wife Bridget Phelan were possibly born in the village of Kells, County Kilkenny, Ireland; John in 1821, and Bridget in 1822. The family arrived in Montreal around 1845. In 1861 the Callaghan family lived at 30 St. George Street; in 1870 at 50 St. George Street; and in 1881 at 46 1/2 St. George Street. In fact, the family lived for fifty years at various addresses on St. George Street. St. George Street is now part of Jeanne Mance Street, and the Callaghans lived just a few blocks from where Laurence Morrissey's family lived on Valee in 1866-1867. During his life, John Callaghan was a member of the Third Order of St. Francis. He died at the home of his son-in-law, Thomas Morrissey.

Husband: John Callaghan:

Born: 1821, possibly in Kells, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland

Died: 27 April 1905, Montreal, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery

Wife: Bridget Phelan:

Born: 1822, possibly in Kells, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland

Died: 20 February 1890, Montreal

Children: Mary, Martin, James, Bridget, Margaret, Nicholas, John Michael, Thomas, Luke (see above for detailed discussion)

1. Mary Callaghan:

Born: 1 March 1845, possibly in Newfoundland

Died: 27 April 1906, Montreal, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery

Married: Thomas Morrissey, 20 November 1867, Notre Dame Church, Montreal

Children: Mary Ann, Michael Charles, Margaret, John Martin, Johannah, Bridget, Thomas, James Joseph, James Leo, Luke, Thomas Patrick

2. Martin Joseph Callaghan:

Born: 20 November 1846, Montreal

Died: 10 June 1915, Montreal

Note: He became a priest.

3. James Callaghan:

Born: 18 October 1847, Montreal

Died: 7 February 1901, Montreal

Note: He became a priest.

4. Bridget Callaghan:

Born: 1848, Montreal

Died: 6 November 1886

Married: John Burns on 5 May 1873 at St. Patrick's

Spouse's: Edward Burns

Spouse's mother: Mary Woods

5. Margaret Christina Callaghan:

Christened: 25 December 1859, Montreal

Died: 1 May 1939

Married: Francis (or James) Tansey on 17 May 1880 at St. Patrick's, Montreal

Spouse's father: Bernard Tansey

Spouse's mother: Catherine McLaughlin

Second marriage: to William E. Farrell, 17 October 1893, Montreal

Second spouse's father: Henry Farrell

Second spouse's mother: Jane Coughlin

6. Nicholas Callaghan:

Born: 22 February 1853, Montreal

Died: 12 December 1856, Montreal

7. John Michael Callaghan:

Born: 15 April 1862

Buried: 4 July 1901, Montreal

Married: Mathilda Gareau on 19 May 1884 at St. Anne's Church, Griffintown

Spouse's birth: around 1862

Spouse's death: 17 February 1904

Spouse's father: Joseph Gareau

Spouse's mother: Catherine McGrath

Children: James, Martin, Thomas, Mary, Francis, Luke, Walter

7.i. James Joseph Callaghan:

Born: 4 April 1887, Montreal

Died: 28 February 1889, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

7.ii. Martin Francis Callaghan

Born: 12 January 1889, Montreal

Died: 25 December 1932, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

7.iii. Thomas Anthony Callaghan

Born: 12 June 1891, Montreal

Died: 1 August 1931, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

Married: Ellen Margaret Welsh

7.iv. Mary Florence Gertrude Callaghan

Born: 20 July 1893, Montreal

Died: possibly January 1959, Montreal

7.v. Francis Joseph Callaghan

Born: 10 September 1895, Montreal

Died: November 1965, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

Married: Mildred Martineau

7.vi. Luke Gerald Douglas Callaghan

Born: 29 November 1897, Montreal

Died: 18 February 1928, Montreal

Married: Edith May Cooke on 3 June 1919.

Children: Luke Gerald Osborne Callaghan

vi.1. Luke Gerald Osborne Callaghan

Born: 4 July 1921, Montreal

Died: 23 October 1974, Montreal

Married: Eileen Dorothy Bullock

Spouse's birth: 3 June 1924, Westmount, Quebec

Spouse's death: 1 April 1995

Spouse's father: John Joseph Bullock

Spouse's mother: Hannah Edith Dooley

Children: Kevin, Sharon

1.ii. Kevin Gerald Callaghan

Born: May 1946, Montreal

2.ii. Sharon Callaghan

Born: December 1947, Montreal

8. Thomas Nicholas Callaghan:

Born: 4 July 1857, Montreal

Died: 8 November 1908, Montreal

Married: Mary Teresa McGovern, 7 February 1879, St. Patrick's Church in Montreal

Spouse's father: Thomas McGovern

9. Luke Callaghan:

Born: 2 February 1865, Montreal

Christened: 4 February 1865, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal

Died: 12 April 1931, Montreal

Note: He became a priest.

CHAPTER FOUR

JOHN MARTIN MORRISSEY AND EDITH SWEENEY

Thomas and Mary's son John Martin Morrissey married Edith Sweeney on 15 May 1895 at Saint Anthony's Church, "in the presence of William E. Flanagan, uncle of the bride" and "Thomas Morrissey, father of the groom". Martin Morrissey was named after his uncle, Father Martin Callaghan. He was known familiarly as Martin, as indicated on the 1891 Census; the custom of the family in some cases was to use the middle name as the everyday name of the child. Martin was also known as 'Banty', which obviously suggests a small physical stature.

While I never met my paternal grandfather, I have many happy memories of my grandmother and of my uncles, especially my Uncle Alex and Aunt Ivie. My parents, my brother and I, lived with my grandmother from around 1952 to 1954 when my father was ill. My grandmother loved her children and placed her children and her family first in her life. Her door seems to have always been open to relatives who needed a place to live. She encouraged her children to continue with their education and paid the tuition for my father to attend St. Leo's Academy.

My father, like his mother who played piano, and several of his other siblings, played a musical instrument (in fact, he played several instruments). He belonged to a band that his brother Herb organized and they performed at many venues in Montreal. It was a home of family gatherings, music, laughter, playing cards, and an avid interest in sports. Martin played lacrosse and he and Edith's son Frank Morrissey was involved with organizing amateur sports in Quebec.

WHERE THEY LIVED

After Martin and Edith married they lived at 572 (now 3072) St. Antoine Street in what was then St. Henri. This is a street level flat exiting directly onto the sidewalk on the south side of the street, a few hundred feet west of Atwater Avenue. In 1907 they moved around the corner to another street level flat, at 94 (now 1094) Marin Avenue. These are attached buildings of two or three floors, all grey stone or red brick exteriors with outdoor stairways for the upper flats. Edith's parents lived at 536 Greene Avenue, which is just around the corner from both of the residences where Edith and Martin resided between 1895 and 1926.

Martin and Edith moved from Marin Street to a six and a half room upper flat at 238 Girouard Avenue in 1926 or 1927; this address was renumbered to 2226 Girouard Avenue in 1930. Located in the west end neighbourhood of Notre Dame de Grace, this is where I used to visit my grandmother in the 1950s and 1960s. At some time in the 1930s the street was widened, eliminating front lawns and making Girouard a busy through-street along which streetcars ran to lower N.D.G. until around 1959. Other relatives lived across the street from 2226 Girouard, possibly it was the MacDonalds.

THE FAMILY

Martin and Edith had three daughters, Mabel, Stella, and Elsie. Elsie and Stella both died young, and Mabel remembered with sadness the absence of her sisters, especially Elsie who was only one year her junior. Mabel Morrissey worked at the Bank of Montreal where she was popular with her colleagues. Otherwise, she lived a quiet life at home with her mother and family.

Martin and Edith's first son was Frank Morrissey made a name for himself organizing amateur hockey in Quebec as well as for working with the Montreal Maroons. For a while he and his wife Eva Dubois lived at the Corona Hotel. They had one daughter, Patsy, who spent much time living at Girouard. A newspaper columnist wrote the following, when Frank died prematurely at age forty:

I have yet to meet a person who knew him and didn't like him. He had that exuberant spirit which could not be broken, even by adversity. And a 'squarer shooter' with his friends never breathed. Throughout his career as a sport executive he worked like the proverbial Trojan. Much of the foundation of the present amateur hockey structure in Quebec was built by the tireless effort of this diminutive live-wire'. Let us pause just a moment to think of this gallant little man who, to my knowledge anyway, never had a real enemy.

William Morrissey worked most of his life for Dawson Company. He and his wife Lil Bateman lived for many years at 397 St. Aubin Street, in Ville St. Laurent. They had one son, Bill Morrissey who served in the Canadian army in World War Two; he fought against the Germans in Holland. Lil Morrissey told my mother about her son's terrible war experience, which she read about in his letters from Holland. Bill junior and his wife divorced and their daughter Joanne was raised by her grandparents, William and Lil. Alex Morrissey and his wife Ivy had one son, Herb, who became a well-known magician and who owns a company in Toronto that sells magic products. Alex worked as a salesman and he and Ivy spent their summers at a cottage they shared with his mother Edith and sister Mabel. For several years my mother rented a cottage across the street from theirs and while my mother was at work, my grandmother and Aunt Ivy kept an eye on my brother and I.

Dorothy Magrane and Herb Morrissey married at St. Patrick's Church in Montreal in 1939; my father, Edgar Morrissey, was the best man at the wedding. In the 1936-1937 edition of Lovell's Montreal Directory, Herb is listed as living at the family home at 2226 Girouard Avenue and employed as a musician. He had a band in which my father played guitar, banjo, and string bass. Music was always a part of the Morrissey family. There was an upright piano as you entered the living room of the flat on Girouard Avenue and I remember, when I was around ten years and staying for the day at my grandmother's flat, asking her to play the piano. I think she played a few notes before she said she had forgotten how to play. There was also a cabinet in the living room, between the large maroon couch and a big easy chair, with old sheet music in it. In the dining room there was an old Victrola record player, the kind that required winding, and it still had a container of steel needles once used to play records. In 1937-1938, again according to

Lovell's, Herb worked for North End Motors. In 1940 he worked as an accountant at Leduc Auto and he and Dorothy lived at apartment # 4, 3811 Prud'homme Avenue, several blocks west of Girouard.

The following information is from an informative genealogy prepared by Claire and Gerry Bisailon. Dorothy Magrane was born in Montreal in 1917. Her parents were Bernadette Gagnon and George Raymond Magrane. Bernadette Gagnon was one of four daughters and two sons of Elzear Gagnon and Emma Blanchette. Elzear Gagnon married Emma Blanchette on 17 July 1876 in Windsor, Quebec. Windsor, located in Quebec's Eastern Townships, is a few miles north of Sherbrooke. Elzear Gagnon was born on 28 February 1853 in Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec and died possibly in Montreal around 1932-1933. Emma Blanchette was born on 18 April 1857 and her parents were Damase (Pierre) Blanchette and Rosalie (Marie) Lemieux. Emma Blanchette died at the Montreal home of her daughter, Bernadette Gagnon Magrane, on 8 December 1928. The funeral was held a few days later at Biddeford, Maine where she is buried at St. Joseph Cemetery. (See note # 1 below)

Bernadette Gagnon Magrane was born in Windsor, Quebec on 18 November 1898; she died on 1 April 1941 at the home of her daughter, Dorothy Magrane Morrissey. My mother remembers supplying a mattress for this last illness of Dorothy's mother. It is possible the family lived on Decarie Boulevard near Queen Mary Road at this time. There is a restaurant on Sherbrooke Street West between Oxford Avenue and Marcil Avenue, formerly called "Ma Heller's", that Dorothy frequented when young; apparently she and Ma Heller were friends. The restaurant is now called "Maz" and is probably under different ownership. Bernadette Gagnon and George Magrane divorced possibly in the 1930s and George returned or moved to the United States; it wasn't until after the death of George's second wife that he re-entered Dorothy's life. By this time Herb and Dorothy had two children, Linda and Bob.

My father had rheumatic fever as a child, as did his brother Herb, and the two boys were quarantined at home together with their mother. One of their brothers, Alex Morrissey, stayed at his maternal grandparents during this time and would tap on the window when he returned home to talk with his mother. Herb and Edgar were the youngest children in the family, Herb was born in 1910 and Edgar in 1912, and were very close. There is a photograph of the two boys together on the Morrissey Family History website. However, because of this illness, as was common with rheumatic fever, my father's heart was damaged. Many years later, in 1956, it was necessary for him to go to Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston regarding his heart disease. When it was evident that the end was near, my mother was joined by Dorothy at the hospital in Boston. My father died in the presence of both women. **Edgar and Herb, brothers, possibly on St. Antoine Street, c. 1922**

Another memory is that of two of the sisters of my grandmother Edith Sweeney Morrissey. After she died in 1965 the sisters, Edna and Essie, continued living at the Girouard



Avenue flat. Both sisters were old, Essie had been deaf for many years and was now also blind, and Edna had bad nerves. I remember visiting them with my brother for several Christmases after our grandmother died. However, it was Dorothy who seems to have helped out the most with them, she must have visited them regularly and bought their groceries for them. I remember Edna being quite upset when the Dorothy was visiting her daughter Linda in the United States and couldn't buy their groceries that week.

I will discuss my father, Edgar Morrissey, Martin and Edith's youngest child, in the next chapter.

MARTIN AND EDITH

Martin Morrissey died after suffering a stroke at Windsor Station, probably on Wednesday, 10 February 1932. He was buried at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery on Saturday, 13 February 1932. Martin and Edith were married for thirty-seven years. Eileen Oakes writes that Martin Morrissey "always worked for the C.P.R. telegraph, in fact took a stroke in his office and died the same day." My father also worked at Windsor Station and could have been present when his father died, or soon after.

My grandmother, Edith Sweeney, continued living at 2226 Girouard Avenue until her death in April 1965; she had a cold the previous February, and this developed into pneumonia from which she died at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital only a few blocks from her home. Her two sisters, Essie and Edna, continued living at the flat until it was no longer possible because of their advanced age. Essie died in July 1968; Edna entered an old folks' home near Ottawa until her death in January 1970. While Edith is buried in the Morrissey family plot, with Martin, at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Essie and Edna are both buried at Mount Royal Cemetery. Essie is buried with the Sweeneys, in the plot purchased by her father, while Edna is buried about fifty feet from where my father is buried.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF EDITH SWEENEY MORRISSEY



Early 1920s



1938



1937



C. 1957



C. 1961



C. 1963

THE SURVIVING CHILDREN OF EDITH SWEENEY AND MARTIN MORRISSEY



Mable, late 1950s



Frank, mid-1930s



Alex, late 1950s



Bill (1973)



Herb



Edgar (1940s)

THE FAMILY:

Husband: John "Martin" Morrissey:

Born: 14 June 1874, Montreal

Buried: 13 Feb 1932, Notre Dames des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

Father's name: Thomas Morrissey

Mother's name: Mary Callaghan

Married: 15 May 1895, St. Anthony's Church, Montreal

Wife: Edith Mary Sweeney:

Born: 29 May 1875, Montreal

Died: 23 April 1965, Montreal

Buried: 26 April 1965, Notre Dames des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

Wife's father's name: Joseph Sweeney

Wife's mother's name: Margaret Flanagan

Children: Edith 'Mabel', Victoria 'Elsie', Stella, Frank, William, Alex, Herbert, Edgar

1. Edith Mabel ("Mabel") Morrissey:

Born: 24 Feb 1896, Montreal

Christened: 27 Feb 1896

Buried: 19 Aug 1960, Notre Dames des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

Unmarried

2. Victoria Margaret Elsie Morrissey:

Born: 28 May 1897, Montreal

Christened: 28 May 1897, St. Henri, Montreal

Buried: 6 Jan 1911, Notre Dames des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

3. Stella Gennett Agnes Morrissey:

Born: possibly 1898

Buried: 27 Aug 1905, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

4. Francis ("Frank") Thomas Morrissey:

Born: October 1898, Montreal

Christened: 28 Oct 1898, St. Henri, Montreal

Died: 25 Feb 1938, Montreal

Married: Eva Corrina Dubois around 1919

Children: Patricia Edith ('Patsy')

4.i. Patricia ("Patsy") Edith Morrissey

Born: 19 March 1921, Montreal

Died: 1 November 1990, Hamilton, ON

Married: John Peter Hall Robb

Born: 10 October 1916, London, England

Died: January 1996, Atascadero, California.

Wedding: 5 March 1938, United Church, Montreal
Children: David, Donald, Christopher, Jo-Anne

i.1. Donald Robb

Born: September 1938, Montreal

i.2. David Robb

Born: September 1938, Montreal

Died: around 2007 (?)

i.3. Christopher

Born: 16 September 1944, Montreal

Died: 15 February 2006, Toronto

i.4. Jo-Anne Robb

Born: Early 1950s

5. Luke William ("Bill") Morrissey:

Born: 4 Oct 1900, Montreal

Died: 13 May 1977

Married: Lillian ('Lil') Matilda Bateman

Spouse's birth: around 1900, Dalhousie, Nova Scotia,

Spouse's death: August 1963, Montreal

Spouse's siblings: Audrey, Mary, Jennifer, Nicki, Dorothy

Children: William Chipman Morrissey

5.i. William Chipman Morrissey

Children: Jo-Anne Morrissey

i.1. Jo-Anne Morrissey

Born: October 1947, Montreal

Married: a Steen

Note: The family now live in White Rock, British Columbia

Children: Alison, James

1.i. Alison Carrie Steen

Born: 1972, Montreal

Children: Grace Victoria, born January 2000

1.ii. James William Steen

Born: 1975, Montreal

6. Alexander ("Alex") Martin Patrick Morrissey:

Christened: 8 Nov 1905, Montreal

Died: 21 November 1968, Montreal

Buried: 23 Nov 1968, Notre Dames des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

Married: Ivy Adelaide Lewis
Spouse's death: 8 Feb 1972
Children: Herbert

6.i. Herbert Morrissey:
Born: 6 February 1938, Montreal
Died: 13 August 2003, Toronto
Married: Shirley Howes, 20 June 1959
Spouse's birth: October 1938, Prince Edward Island
Children: Kim, Daniel

i.1. Kim Morrissey
Born: 1961, Montreal
Married: A Sharpe
Children: Branden, Taylor

i.2. Daniel Morrissey
Born: 1965, Montreal

7. ("Herb") John Herbert Morrissey:
Born: 4 April 1910, Montreal
Died: 10 Jan 1998
Married: Dorothy Magrane in 1939, St. Patrick's, Montreal
Spouse's birth: 1917, Montreal
Spouse's death: 7 May 2003, Montreal
Children: Linda, Robert

7.i. Linda Morrissey
Born: c. 1940, Montreal
Married: Morand
Children: Kimberley, Marnie, Donna,

7.ii. Robert Morrissey
Born: c. 1942, Montreal
Children: Jim, Dan, David

ii.1. Jim Morrissey
Married: Alexandra
Children: Emelia

ii.2. Dan Morrissey
Married: Tracie
Children: Oona

8. Edgar Raymond Leander Morrissey:
Born: 11 March 1912

Died: 16 November 1956, Boston, MA
Buried: 20 November 1956, Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal
Married: Hilda Richards Parker in 1940, Trinity Memorial Church, Montreal
Children: John, Stephen

8.i. John Richard Morrissey:
Born: c. mid-1940s, Montreal
Married: Katherine Thompson, 1970, Montreal
Spouse's birth: c. 1950
Children: David, Heather

i.1. David Morrissey
Born: c. mid-1970s, Ottawa, Ontario
Married: Lindsey
Children: Noah

i.2. Heather Morrissey
Born: c. early 1980s, Ottawa, Ontario
Married: Steve Ferguson
Children: Adam, Ryan

8.ii. Stephen Edgar Morrissey:
Born: April 1950, Montreal
Married: Patricia Walsh on August 16, 1976 in Montreal
Spouse's birth: March, 1949
Children: Jake Walsh Morrissey
Born: 1979, Montreal
Second Marriage: Carolyn Zonailo
Married: 1995

ii.1. Jake Morrissey
Born: 1979, Montreal
Married: Alice Packard
Children: Edmund, Alfred

EDITH SWEENEY'S ANCESTRY:

Edith Sweeney's mother, Margaret Flanagan, was the daughter of Mary Barron and Murtagh Flanagan. An Irish friend informs me that the name Murtagh is "common in Roscommon", an inland county in the northwest of the Irish Republic, and is the name of one of the three kings of Tara. Murtagh, in Irish, means "skilled at sea craft" and today the name might be "Mortimer" for English speakers. Mary Barron was buried at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery on 26 June 1906 and was predeceased by her husband, Murtagh Flanagan; however, I don't know where Murtagh is buried.

Murtagh Flanagan and Mary Barron, Edith's maternal grandparents, had at least four children. There was Margaret Flanagan, Edith's mother. Another child was William E. Flanagan, Edith's uncle, who was a witness at Edith's wedding; he died on 10 December 1927. A third child was Edith's aunt, Elizabeth Flanagan ('Aunt Lib') who had a career as a journalist; she married a Ryan, which may have been a second marriage. Aunt Lib lived at Girouard for a few years until her death on 3 January 1944; her son moved to St. Louis, Missouri and she planned to move there but upon visiting found the climate too humid and returned to Montreal. She is buried with her mother next to the Morrissey family plot at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery. Finally, there is Ann Mary Barron Flanagan, who was buried on 20 October 1950. She married Joseph William Dowling on 29 October 1890. The Sweeneys and the Barrons were very close, so much so that Edith considered the name Barron as one of my father's middle names. There are also several other family members who have "Barron" as one of their Christian names. While the Barrons were Catholics, the Flanagans and the Sweeneys were Protestants. My grandmother's parents, James Sweeney and Margaret Flanagan were married on 7 July 1875 at Erskine Presbyterian Church in Montreal.

Edith Sweeney's father, James Sweeney, was the son of Mary Gallagher and Daniel Sweeney. At James and Margaret's marriage, Daniel Sweeney, the "father of the groom", signed the marriage certificate as a witness. Margaret Flanagan was of the "age of majority" which at that time was twenty-five years of age.

Daniel was born in Ireland in 1816; he died of "cerebral apoplexy" and was buried at Mount Royal Cemetery on 8 February 1888, age 72 years. At that time he resided at 153 1/2 St. Charles Borromee Street in Montreal. Daniel worked as a tailor in 1845 when, according to Lovell's Directory, the family lived at "Ste Catherine and Bleury". In Lovell's 1861-1862 edition he was still working as a tailor but had moved to 22 Hermine Street, Montreal; in 1868 the family lived at 107 St. George Street. Daniel's wife, Mary Gallagher, was born in Ireland in 1814 and died of "consumption" (tuberculosis) on 14 December 1860 at age 46.

James Sweeney, my grandmother Edith Sweeney's father, lived his final years with Edith at 2226 Girouard Avenue. James was born in 1852 in Montreal; he died when he was 85 years old of "uremia coma and chronic nephritis" on 11 January 1937. In 1864-1865 he and his family lived on Tannery West and worked as a labourer; in his final years he worked in a tobacco store. He is listed as the owner of the Sweeney family plot at Mount Royal Cemetery.

James Sweeney's wife, Margaret Flanagan, was born around 1851-1854 in St. Johns (present day St. Jean-sur-Richelieu), Quebec about twenty miles south-east of Montreal. Margaret was baptized at the Anglican church in St. John's, Quebec and was later, like her husband, a Reformed Presbyterian. Margaret Flanagan's mother, Mary Barron, was Roman Catholic and this would account for why several of James Sweeney and Margaret Flanagan's children were baptized at the Roman Catholic La Cathedrale in Montreal (formerly St. James Cathedral, and as of the early 1950s Mary Queen of the World Cathedral). Margaret died of "pernicious anemia" at age 72 years on 4 January 1926 and was buried on 6 January 1926 at Mount Royal Cemetery.

According to the 1881 census, Margaret Flanagan and James Sweeney lived in the St. Louis Ward, Montreal where James was employed as a book keeper. By then they had three children: Edith Mary (my grandmother) who was born in 1876; Clara, born in 1877;

and their first son, Frederick who was born in 1880. The former are all listed as being Reformed Presbyterians. Also living with them was Margaret's mother Mary (Barron) Flanagan (born 1829) and two of Margaret's siblings, William Flanagan (born 1874) and Marianne (Ann Mary) Flanagan (born 1859), who were Roman Catholics. This also suggests that Murtagh Flanagan, Mary's husband, was deceased by 1881. If James was the sole breadwinner, he was supporting two families.

EDITH SWEENEY'S PATERNAL ANCESTRY:

Husband: Daniel Sweeney (Edith Sweeney's paternal grandfather)

Born: 1816 in Ireland

Buried: 8 February 1888 at Mount Royal Cemetery in Montreal

Wife: Mary Gallagher (Edith Sweeney's paternal grandmother)

Born: 1814 in Ireland

Buried: 14 December 1860 at Mount Royal Cemetery in Montreal

Children: James, George, Emma, William

1. James Sweeney:

Born: 1852, Montreal

Died: 11 January 1937

Buried: 14 January 1937, Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal

Married: Margaret Flanagan on 7 July 1875 at Erskine (Pres.) Church in Montreal

Children: Edith, Clara, Frank, Frederick James, William Edward, Essie, Bertha, Herbert, Edna (see below for details)

2. George Sweeney:

Born: 1852, Montreal

Christened: Knox Crescent Church, Montreal

Died: in New York City on 2 November 1882, buried on 9 November 1882 at Mount Royal Cemetery in Montreal, funeral at Knox Pres. Church

3. Emma Sweeney:

Born: 1852, Montreal

Buried: 24 November 1930, Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal

4. William Sweeney:

no information

EDITH SWEENEY'S MATERNAL ANCESTRY:

Husband: Murtagh Flanagan (Edith Sweeney's maternal grandfather)

Born: 1800s, possibly in Ireland

Died: Between 1874-1881

Wife: Mary Barron (Edith Sweeney's maternal grandmother)

Born: around 1829, possibly St. Johns, QC
Buried: 25 June 1906 at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal.
Children: Margaret, William, Elizabeth, Ann Mary Barron

1. Margaret Flanagan:
Born: around 1851-1854
Died: 4 January 1926
Buried: 6 January 1926, Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal
Married: James Sweeney on 7 July 1875 at Erskine (Pres.) Church in Montreal.
Children: Edith, Clara, Francis, Frederick, William, Essie, Bertha, Herbert, Edna

1. 'Edith' Mary Sweeney:
Born: 29 May 1876, Montreal
Died: 23 April 1965, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal
Married: John Martin Morrissey, 15 May 1895 at St. Anthony's Church, Montreal
Spouse's father: Thomas Morrissey
Spouse's mother: Mary Callaghan
Children: Edith ('Mable'), Victoria ('Elsie'), Stella, Frank, William, Alex, Herbert, Edgar

2. Clara Florence Sweeney:
Christened: 7 March 1878, La Cathedrale, Montreal
Died: 15 December 1939, Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal
Unmarried

3. Francis ("Frank") Herbert Sweeney:
Born: possibly January 1879, Montreal
Christened: 21 October 1879, La Cathedrale, Montreal
Died: 25 March 1880 ("age one year three months"), from Knox Pres. Church
Buried: Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal

4. Frederick James Sweeney:
Born: 18 March 1880, Montreal
Christened: 7 June 1880, La Cathedrale, Montreal
Died: 15 April 1968, Los Angeles, CA
Married: Unknown
Note: He moved first to Riviera, California; his last address was at 91006 Arcadia Street, Los Angeles, CA; Fred stayed in touch with his sister Edith Sweeney until her death in the mid-1960s.

5. William ("Eddy") Edward Sweeney:
Christened: 11 July 1881, La Cathedrale, Montreal
Died: 8 February 1889, "age seven years and seven months", Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal

6. Ethel ("Essie") May Sweeney:
Born: 23 May 1885, Montreal

Died: 15 July 1968, Montreal
Buried: 17 July 1968, Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal
Unmarried

7. Bertha Mary Sweeney:
Born: 1 January 1889, Montreal
Died: June, 1889, Montreal (age six months)
Buried: 25 June 1889, Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal

8. Herbert ("Herbie") Sweeney:
Born: possibly 9 August 1890, Montreal
Married: Maud McEwier, 14 June 1914 at La Cathedrale, Montreal
Spouse's father: William McEwier
Spouse's mother: Adeline Verdon

9. Edna Sweeney:
Born: possibly 1892, Montreal
Died: 23 January 1970 in Ottawa, Ontario
Buried: Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal
Married: Bert Taylor
Children: Howard Taylor

2. William E. Flanagan:
Born: around 1874
Died: 10 December 1927, Notre Dames des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal

3. Elizabeth Flanagan:
Buried: 3 January 1944, Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal
Married: a Ryan
Children: one son who moved to St. Louis, Missouri in the 1930s.

4. Ann Mary Barron Flanagan:
Born: around 1859
Buried: 20 October 1950, Notre Dames des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal
Married: Joseph William Dowling on 29 October 1890 at St. Catherine Church, Montreal
Spouse's father: William Dowling
Spouse's mother: Catherine Dolan

CHAPTER FIVE

EDGAR MORRISSEY AND HILDA PARKER

My father Edgar Morrissey, the youngest child of Martin Morrissey and Edith Sweeney, was born on 11 March 1912 in Montreal and christened at St. Thomas Aquinas Church. He attended St. Leo's Academy in Montreal and began working at the Canadian Pacific Railroad in March 1930, as a stenographer in the department of immigration and colonization in Montreal. In 1937 he was transferred to the office of the Vice-President and in 1939 became a secretary in that department. In 1942, he became secretary to the Chairman and President; his office at Windsor Station overlooked present-day Peel Street. In 1946 he was appointed chief clerk to D.C. Coleman, Chairman and President.

In 1940 Edgar Morrissey and Hilda Parker were married at Trinity Memorial Anglican Church on Sherbrooke Street West near Decarie Boulevard in Montreal. Their first residence was at apartment number four, 5515 Avonmore in N.D.G. From around 1951 to 1954, due to my father's poor health, the family lived with my grandmother Edith



Sweeney at 2226 Girouard Avenue. In addition to my parents, my brother John and I, there was also my grandmother and my father's older sister, Mable, living at Girouard during those years. From 1954 to 1963 we lived at 4614 Oxford Avenue. My father died in 1956 and my mother remarried in 1962, to Graham Nichols. We then moved to 4350 Montclair Avenue in western N.D.G., where my mother still lives. My father loved music, especially Glenn Miller and other jazz bands popular in the 1930s and 1940s. He played several musical instruments, guitar, bass, and banjo, and played in his brother Herb Morrissey's band. He was still employed by the C.P.R. when he died on 16 November 1956 at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. **My parents, Edgar Morrissey and Hilda Parker, their wedding day, 30 March 1940, outside Trinity Memorial Church, Montreal.**

Husband: Edgar Raymond Leander Morrissey:

Born: 11 March 1912, Montreal

Died: 16 Nov 1956, Boston, Mass.

Buried: 20 Nov 1956, Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal

Father's name: John Martin Morrissey

Mother's name: Edith Sweeney

Wife: Hilda Richards Parker:

Born: 1 March 1916, Montreal

Spouse's father: John Richards Parker, Blackburn, Lancashire, England

Spouse's mother: Bertha Chew, Blackburn, Lancashire, England

Spouse's father's birth: 27 March 1887, Blackburn
Spouse's mother's birth: 14 September 1883, Blackburn
Children: John, Stephen

Second marriage: in May 1962 to Graham Nichols, St Matthews Church, Montreal
Second spouse's birth: 19 November 1909
Second spouse's death: 30 October 1969
Second spouse's father: M. Edgar Nichols
Second spouse's mother: Dora Wood (father was Josiah Wood)
Second spouse's siblings: Tom, Charles

1. John Richard Morrissey:
Born: September 1946, Montreal
Spouse's name: Katherine Thompson
Married: in 1970 at St. Matthew's Church, Montreal
Children: David, Heather

1.i. David Morrissey
Born: February 1977 in Ottawa, Ontario.

1.ii. Heather Morrissey
Born: April 1980 in Ottawa, Ontario.

2. Stephen Edgar Morrissey:
Born: April 1950
Married: Patricia Walsh, 16 August 1976
Spouse's father: John Stanley Walsh
Spouse's mother: Marian Cowie
Divorced: July 1989
Children: Jake
Second marriage: Carolyn Zonailo
Spouse's father: Matter Zonailo
Spouse's mother: Anne Grey
Married: 1995, Malone, New York

2.i. Jake Walsh Morrissey
Born: 1979 in Montreal, Quebec
Married: Alice Packard
Children: Edmund, Alfred

HILDA PARKER'S ANCESTRY

Hilda Parker was born on Irene Avenue in St. Henry on 1 March 1916. Her parents were John Richards Parker (born 27 March 1887, 76 Woodbine Road, Blackburn, Lancashire, England; died 1965, Montreal) and Bertha Chew (born 14 September 1883,

Blackburn, Lancashire, England; died 1957, Montreal). They immigrated to Montreal after first living for several years in New York City. Bertha was born at 41 Saint Paul Street in Blackburn.

John Richards Parker was twenty when he married Bertha Chew. He was employed at the time as a brewer's labourer and they lived at 6 Burlington Street in Blackburn, Lancashire, England. His father John Parker, was deceased when his son married. Bertha Chew was twenty-four years old and employed as a cotton weaver; she was the daughter of the late Thomas Chew. They married on 18 April 1908 at the Tabernacle '(particular Baptists)' Church on Montague Street, in Blackburn. In 1909, John R. Parker emigrated to New York City where he lived with his paternal uncle William Parker, an employee at the Brooklyn Zoo. He worked driving a streetcar in New York City and his wife Bertha joined him there in 1910.

Around 1912 John Parker and Bertha Chew moved to Montreal. Soon after they were joined by John Parker's mother Bessie Richards and his three brothers, William, Herbert, and Victor. John and Bertha's first son, William, was born around 1913 but died around age two or three years. Their daughter Hilda was born in 1916 and a son, John Leslie Parker, was born in 1920. Several of Bertha Chew's siblings also moved to Canada around 1920, as well as at least one of Bessie Richard's sisters.

HILDA PARKER'S PATERNAL ANCESTRY:

Husband: John Parker (Hilda Parker's paternal grandfather)

Born: around 1865, Blackburn, England

Died: possibly in 1897, Blackburn

Siblings: William Parker; others unknown

Wife: Bessie Richards (Hilda Parker's paternal grandmother)

Born: around 1870, Blackburn

Died: late 1940s, Montreal

Married: around 1887

Siblings: Bessie Richards had seven sisters, one of whom was Bella Richards

Brocklebank who moved to Welland, Ontario and had a daughter named Poppy Brocklebank.

Married: around 1897

Children: John Richards, Thomas Herbert, William, Victor

1. 'John' Richards Parker

Born: 27 March 1887, Blackburn, England

Died: 1965, Montreal

Married: Bertha Chew on 18 April 1908 at the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Blackburn, England Children: William, Hilda, John

1.i. William Parker

Born: around 1912, Montreal

Died: around 1915, Montreal
Buried: Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal

1.ii. Hilda Parker

Born: 1 March 1916 in Montreal
Married: Edgar Raymond Morrissey
Children: John (1946) and Stephen (1950) (see above)

1.iii John Leslie T. Parker

Born: 1920
Married: Muriel Bott
Spouse's birth: 1923
Spouse's death: 1992 in Kingston, Ontario
Children: John, Jo-Anne

ii.1. John Parker

Born: 1949, Montreal
Children: two children

ii.2. Jo-Anne Parker

Born: 1951, Montreal
Children: Jennifer Parker

2. Thomas Herbert Parker

Born: Blackburn, England
Died: 28 December 1965
Buried: Memorial Gardens, St. Laurent
Married: around 1946, to Annie May
No children

3. William Parker

Born: Blackburn, England
Died: mid-1960s, Montreal
Married: May Thomas
No children

4. Victor Parker

Born: Blackburn, England
Died: 7 July 1969, Hawthorne Dale Cemetery, Montreal
Unmarried

HILDA PARKER'S MATERNAL ANCESTRY:

Husband: Thomas Chew (Hilda Parker's maternal grandfather)
Born: 1851, Blackburn, England

Died: around 1908

Wife: Jane Gardner (Hilda Parker's maternal grandmother)

Born: 1850, Halifax, York, England

Died: around 1918

Children: Alice, Sarah Jane, Elizabeth, Obadiah, Ann, Ruth, Harry, Bertha

1. Alice Chew:

Born: 1868, Blackburn

Married: Bill Holden

Note: the family moved to Woodstock, Ontario around 1920

Children: Gertrude, Anne, Bertha, Hartley, Jane

1.i. Gertrude Holden

Married: Fred Brown

Died: 1990s, Woodstock, Ontario

No children

1.ii. Anne ('Annie') Holden

Died: early 1970s in Woodstock, Ontario

Never married

1.iii. Bertha Holden

Married: Bud Karn

Born: 1906, Blackburn, England

Died: 5 July 2002, Woodstock, Ontario

Children: Patricia, Kathryn

iii.1. Kathryn Karn

Married: Gerald McCormick

Children: Kelly, Michael, Karn, Chrystal

1.iv. Jane ('Jennie') Holden

Died: early 1970s in Woodstock, Ontario

Married: Arnold Davis

Children: William, Michael

1.v. Hartley Holden

Married: Mary Clarke

Children: Clarke, Lynn, Penny

2. Sarah Jane Chew:

Born: 1873, Blackburn

3. Elizabeth Chew:

Born: 1875, Blackburn

Married: a Riley

Note: In the early 1920s, the family moved to Woodstock, Ontario.
Children: Tom, Jim

3.i. Tom Riley

Born: date unknown, in Blackburn, England.

Married: Christian name, Frebi (the name is an acronym for the countries fighting Germany during World War One: France, Russia, England, Belgium, and Italy)

3.ii. Jim Riley

Born: date unknown, in Blackburn, England.

Married: Christian name, Edna May

4. Obadiah Chew:

Born: 1879, Blackburn

Note: He worked as a building contractor in Blackburn, England.

5. Ann Chew:

Born: 1870, Blackburn

6. Ruth Chew:

Born: in Blackburn

Married: unknown

Note: the family lived in Bercy and later Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Children: two daughters

7. Harry Chew:

Born: 1883, Blackburn

Married: wife's name not known.

Note: He lived in Ottawa, Ontario.

Children: Kathleen, Doris

8. Bertha Chew:

Born: 14 September 1883, Blackburn, England

Died: probably in 1957, Montreal.

Married: John Richards Parker in 1908 in Blackburn, England

Children: William, Hilda, John

CHAPTER SIX

UP TO THE PRESENT

If one isn't careful, the work of researching family history can overwhelm one's regular life; it becomes a large part of one's life. There are always more names to research, more information to gather, and more information to include. There is always another relative, no matter how distant, who piques one's interest and demands to be researched. In this respect, all of one's ancestors, no matter how humble, are of interest. Curiosity drives the family historian.

Beginning with Patrick and Mary; Laurence and Johannah; Thomas and Mary; Martin and Edith; Edgar and Hilda; my brother and I; to the present day of our children we have been in Canada for seven generations. We arrived here in the late 1830s with very little but each other and our family values. Each generation has made a contribution to Canadian life, and to the betterment of our country and family. This family history is truly a labour of love to our ancestors and to Canadian society. This chapter takes us to the present time, with a brief discussion of my brother and myself. Of course, as time goes on new information can be added, but for now I must bring this work to a conclusion.



My brother John R. Morrissey attended West Hill High School in N.D.G., Montreal, and earned his B.Eng at McGill University. Then he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts where he earned his Master of Science degree. These were the late 1960s, the years of the war in Viet Nam, and I still have letters from John discussing the war and student demonstrations. After a few years of working as an engineer he decided upon a career in law and attended the University of Ottawa and has met great success in this field. He and his wife, Katherine Thompson, live in Toronto, Ontario; their two children, Heather and

David, are both university students. **Photograph of my brother John Morrissey with our dog "Buddy", Stephen Morrissey, and our mother Hilda Parker Morrissey, around 1957 after our father died; living room at 4614 Oxford Avenue, Montreal.**

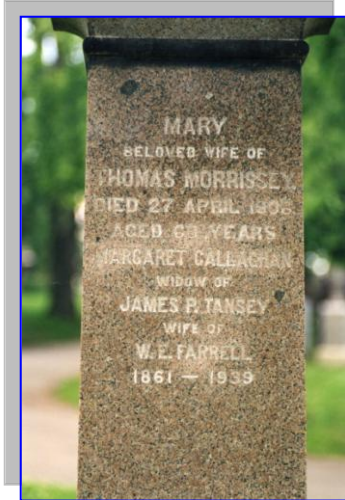
I attended Monklands High School in N.D.G., Montreal, then Sir George Williams University where I earned my B.A., Honours in English, with Distinction (1973), and my M.A. in English from McGill University (1976). I married Patricia Walsh in 1976 and we had one child, Jake Morrissey, in 1979. The marriage ended in divorce in 1989 and I remarried, to Carolyn Zonailo, in 1995. My son, Jake Morrissey, studied at Concordia University, Royal Holloway-University of London, in England, and plans to continue his studies at McGill University. I have taught English literature at a college since 1976 and have published nine books of poetry and numerous book reviews and critical articles. We continue to live in Montreal.

From our beginning in Ireland, then moving to New Brunswick, Quebec, and for some of us moving from New Brunswick to other parts of Canada and the United States,

our family has flourished. We owe a debt of gratitude to Canada, a country of freedom, opportunity, and respect for the individual. As a family we have been blessed by God and country.

FAMILY MEMBERS BURIED AT NOTRE DAME DE COTE DES NEIGES CEMETERY

The following is a list of names and dates of burial at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery in Montreal. This cemetery, until recently, served exclusively the Roman Catholic population of Montreal. The first burial at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery took place on 29 May 1855. Some of the oldest monuments at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery were moved from the old St. Antoine Cemetery around 1871 when St. Antoine Cemetery was sold; part of the old cemetery became Dominion Square, and part was built on for the construction of St. James Cathedral (Mary Queen of the World Cathedral).



06D J2

Laurence Morrissey (19/01/1904) son of Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan

Johannah Meany (Morrissey) (29/04/1880) widow of Laurence Morrissey

John Laurence (30/09/1915) possibly son of Laurence Morrissey and Emma Mercier

William Patrick Morrissey (10/07/1883) possibly son of Laurence Morrissey and Johannah Meany

0157 J2

Catherine O'Brien (Morrissey) (03/05/1866) first wife of Richard Morrissey

0158 J2

Richard Morrissey (25/10/1888) possibly brother of Laurence Morrissey

Mary Murphy (Morrissey) (17/10/1888) second wife of Richard Morrissey

02542 P

Catherine Morrissey (15/04/1893) possibly the daughter of Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan, possibly sister of Laurence Morrissey

(three other occupants of this grave are all Gallaghers: Ondoyee, Agnes, and Laurence)

00551 N

Thomas Morrissey (15/10/1916) son of Laurence Morrissey

Mary Callaghan (Morrissey) (30/04/1906) wife of Thomas Morrissey

Rev. Luke Callaghan (15/04/1931) brother of Mary Callaghan

Bridget Callaghan (09/11/1886, 02/05/1905) sister of Mary Callaghan

Thomas Callaghan (11/11/1908) brother of Mary Callaghan

Christina Callaghan (Farrell) (01/05/1905) sister of Mary Callaghan

John Callaghan (27/04/1905) father of Mary Callaghan

Bridget Phelan (20/02/1890) mother of Mary Callaghan

James Callaghan (28/02/1889, 02/05/1905) son of John Michael Callaghan

00184 I

Lewis, Ivy Adelaide (08/02/1972) wife of Alex Morrissey
David Scott Morrissey (10/03/1971) son of Robert Morrissey
Alexander Morrissey (23/11/1968) son of John Martin Morrissey and Edith Sweeney
Edith Mary Sweeney (26/04/1965) wife of John Martin Morrissey
Edith Mabel Morrissey (19/08/1960) daughter of John Martin Morrissey and Edith Sweeney
Frank Morrissey (25/02/1938) son of John Martin Morrissey and Edith Sweeney
John Martin Morrissey (13/02/1932) son of Thomas Morrissey and Mary Callaghan

00183 I

Elizabeth Flanagan (Ryan) (07/02/1923) Edith Sweeney's maternal aunt
Mary Barron (Flanagan) (20/05/1912) possibly Edith Sweeney's great grandmother

01310 B

Margaret Morrissey (McCabe) 14/04/1931) daughter of Laurence Morrissey

009D J2

Mary Ann Morrissey (11/07/1861) daughter of Laurence Morrissey
Michael Morrissey (11/07/1861) son of Laurence Morrissey
Elsie Morrissey (06/01/1911) daughter of John Martin Morrissey and Edith Sweeney's
Mary Barron Flanagan (Dowling) (20/10/1950)

091/2 J2

Joseph W. Dowling (1859-1943) husband of Mary A. Flanagan
William Dowling (1810-1894)

399 P

Richard Henry Flanagan (08/05/1953)
Roy Barron Flanagan (08/03/1897)
William Edward Flanagan (10/12/1927) Edith Sweeney's uncle
Edith Madeleine Flanagan (02/08/1949)

0046 B

Margaret Morrissey (Tansey) (28/10/1927) daughter of Thomas Morrissey
Patrick Tansey (24/09/1913?)
Hylida Tansey (Hoskins) (06/06/1981)
James Francis Patrick Tansey (16/03/1891)
Sarah Tansey (Holland) 23/10/1917)
Bernard Tansey (05/01/1921)

0897 B

Mary Ann Morrissey (Clapperton) (08/11/1937) daughter of Thomas Morrissey
Michael Charles Morrissey (04/05/1932) son of Thomas Morrissey and Mary Callaghan
Stella Gennett Agnes Morrissey (27/08/1905) daughter of John Martin Morrissey and Edith Sweeney

2149 M

Johannah Morrissey (Murphy) (24/11/1933) daughter of Thomas Morrissey and Mary Callaghan

007 AR N

Joseph Oliver Morrissey (30/12/1881) son of Thomas Morrissey

The following, at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, may be related to us:

00051 D

Patrick Morrissey (18/01/1908)

Patrick Morrissey (17/11/1919)

James Morrissey (03/07/1884)

Catherine Morrissey (30/06/1933)

Edward Morrissey (29/02/1872)

Bridget Morrissey (03/01/1928)

00108 J1

Thomas Michael Morrissey (04/02/1919)

Patrick Morrissey (15/12/1892)

Mary Ann Morrissey (03/10/1871)

John Morrissey (15/09/1906)

Alice Kelly (28/08/1897) married a Morrissey

The Crypt at Le Grand Seminaire

Reverend Martin Callaghan (born, 20 November 1846; died 10 June 1915) and his brother Reverend James Callaghan (born 18 October 1847; died 7 February 1901) are buried in the crypt at the Grand Seminaire of the Sulpician Order, a little east of the corner of Atwater and Sherbrooke Street West. The receptionist is very helpful and will have someone show you the crypt.

FAMILY MEMBERS BURIED AT MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY

Mount Royal Cemetery, traditionally but no longer exclusively, serves the Protestant population of Montreal.

Mount Royal Cemetery was incorporated in 1847; the first burial took place in 1852.

L-2406F

Edgar Raymond Leander Morrissey (16/11/1956) son of John Martin Morrissey and Edith Sweeney



MM 26-I

William Morrissey (13/05/1977) son of John
Martin Morrissey and Edith Sweeney
Lillian Morrissey (August 1963) wife of William
Morrissey
William Chipman Morrissey (c. 1990) son of
William Morrissey

**Photo: "Between Chaston and Green", final resting
place of Edgar Morrissey and Hilda Parker.**

L-2467-e

Edna Sweeney Taylor (23/01/1970) sister of Edith Sweeney

C-624-a-d

Daniel Sweeney (buried 8 February 1888) father of James Sweeney
Mary Gallagher Sweeney (died 14 December 1860) mother of James Sweeney
James Sweeney (died 11 January 1937) father of my grandmother Edith Sweeney
Margaret Flanagan Sweeney (died 4 January 1926) wife of James Sweeney
George Sweeney (died 2 November 1882) brother of James Sweeney
Emma Sweeney (buried 24 November 1930) possibly a sister of James Sweeney
Henry Sweeney (died 4 January 1907) possibly a son of James Sweeney
Frank Herbert Sweeney (died 25 March 1880) son of James Sweeney
Bertha Mary Sweeney (buried 25 June 1889) daughter of James Sweeney
William Edward Sweeney (died 8 February 1889) son of James Sweeney
Clara Florence Sweeney (died 15 December 1939) daughter of James Sweeney
Ethel May Sweeney (Essie) Sweeney (15/07/1968) sister of Edith Sweeney
William Gardiner Sweeney (buried 27 February 1868) son of William Sweeney who was
possibly a brother of James Sweeney

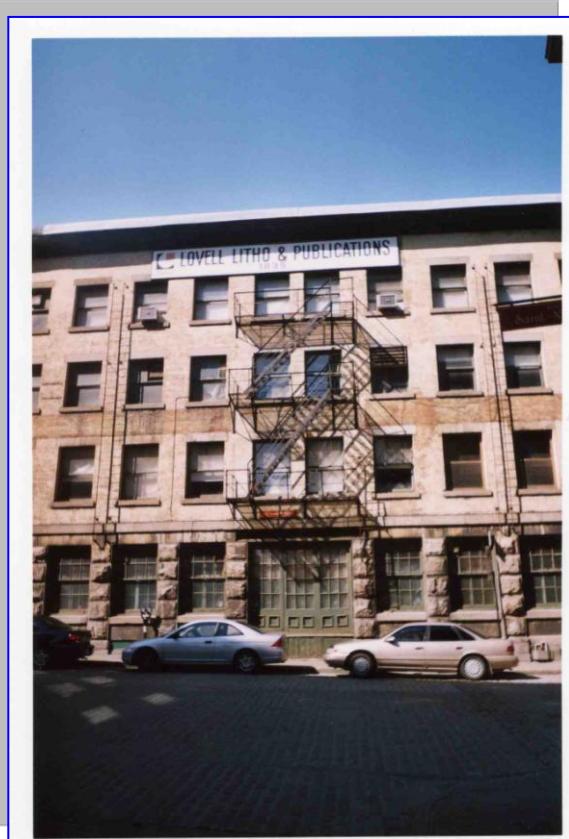
MORRISSEYS LISTED IN LOVELL'S MONTREAL CITY DIRECTORY FROM 1842 TO 1943

Lovell's Montreal Directory began publication in 1840. In 1842 the directory was published by J. Lovell but overseen by John Gibson and Robert MacKay and called MacKay's Directory. MacKay continued with the directory until around 1867.

In 1871 John Lovell published Lovell's Canadian Dominion Directory, which included listings for Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

A smaller version of the original Directory is still published by Lovell Litho & Publications Inc., located at 423 St. Nicolas Street, in Montreal. I see my name, Stephen Morrissey, listed on page 150 of the 2001-2002 edition for the Notre Dame des Grace neighbourhood in Montreal. The company is still owned and operated by descendants of the original Lovell family.

The following list of Morrisseys was compiled from microfilm at the Salle Gagnon of the Montreal Central Library on Sherbrooke Street East. Spelling errors and abbreviations have been left as they appear. **Lovell's in Montreal.**



LOVELL'S STREET DIRECTORY FOR MONTREAL

1842-43

No Morrisseys or variant spellings of name

1843-44

No Morrisseys listed

1844-45

Morrisy, L., shoemaker, Grey Nun, near Wellington St.

1845-46

Morrisy, L. Shoemaker, Grey Nun near Wellington

Morrisy, R. 11 George, near William Street

1847

Morrisey, R., shoemaker, George near Wellington St.

1848

No Morrisseys listed

1849

Morrissy, John, labourer, Dalhousie, near Wellington St.

Morrissy, Laurence, shoemaker, 9 St. Charles Borromee St.

1850

Morrissy, Laurence, shoemaker, St. Charles Borromee St.,

1851-52

Morrissy, John, laborer, Catherine near Wellington

1853

Morrissy, John, laborer, Catherine near Wellington

Morrissy, Lawrence, shoemaker, 51 St. Charles Borromee

1854

Morrissy, John, laborer, Catherine near Wellington

Morrissy, Ed, carpenter, William nr George

Morrissy, Lawrence, shoemaker, 51 St. Charles Borromee

1855-56

Morrissy, John, laborer, Catherine

Morrissy, Ed, carpenter, 46 William

Morrissy, Lawrence, shoemaker, 63 St. Charles Borromee

Morrissy, George, engineer, 25 Prince

1856-57

Morrissy, John, laborer, Catherine

1857-58

Morrissy, John, laborer, Catherine

Morrissy, Edward, carpenter, 37 Dalhousie

Morrissy, Richard, laborer, McCord

Morrissy, Egan, house, 260 St. Joseph

Morrissy, Lawrence, shoemaker, 63 St. Charles Borromee

Morrissy, John, baker, 33 McCord

Morrissy, Widow, 31 Kempt

1858-59

Morrissy, John, laborer, Catherine

Morrissey, Edward, carpenter, 37 Dalhousie
Morrissey, Richard, laborer, opposite 67 McCord
Morrissey, Lawrence, shoemaker, 63 St. Charles Borromeo
Morrissey, John, baker, 33 McCord
Morrissey, Widow, 31 Kempt

1859-60

Morrissey, John, laborer, off 25 McCord
Morrissey Lawrence, shoemaker, 81 St. Charles Borromeo
Morrissey, Richard, laborer, opposite 67 McCord

1860-61

Morrissey, Edward, carpenter, 78 George
Morrissey, John, laborer, off 25 McCord
Morrissey, Lawrence, shoemaker, 81 St. Charles Borromeo
Morrissey, Richard, laborer, 66 McCord

1861-62

Morrissey, Edward, carpenter, 78 George
Morrissey, John, laborer, Seminary
Morrissey, Lawrence, shoemaker, 81 St. Charles Borromeo
Morrissey, Pat, laborer, 54 McCord

1862-63

Morrissey, Edward, carpenter, 76 George
Morrissey, John, laborer, Seminary
Morrissey, Lawrence, shoemaker, 29 Vallee
Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 19 Lagauchetiere
Morrissey, Stephen, laborer, Seminary off 65 McCord

1863-64

Morrissey, Edward, carpenter, 78 George St., Griffintown
Morrissey, Lawrence, 31 Vallee
Morrissey, P., laborer, 38 Lagauchetiere St.
Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, McCord near William St., Griffintown
Morrissey, Richard, laborer, rear of 66 McCord nr William St., Griffintown
Morrissey, Stephen, Seminary near Gabriel St., Griffintown

1864-65

Morrissey, Lawrence, shoemaker, 31 Vallee
Morrissey, P., laborer, 38 Lagauchetiere
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, Duke
Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 56 McCord
Morrissey, Richard, laborer, 66 McCord
Morrissey, Stephen, laborer, Seminary n Gabriel

1865-66

Morrissey, John, laborer, 74 Lagauchetiere
Morrissey, Lawrence, shoemaker, 37 Vallee
Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 146 Duke
Morrissey, Richard, laborer, 156 McCord
Morrissey, Stephen, laborer, 142 McCord

1866-67

Morrissey, John, sen., laborer, 142 McCord
Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 146 Duke
Morrissey, John, laborer, 74 Lagauchetiere
Morrissey, John, jun., laborer, 142 McCord
Morrissey, Richard, r. 156 McCord

1867-68

Morrissey, John, jun., laborer, 142 McCord
Morrissey, John, sen., 142 McCord
Morrissey, Lawrence, shoemaker, 37 Vallee
Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 62 Lagauchetiere
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 146 Duke
Morrissey, Richard, laborer, r. 156 McCord

1868-69

Morrissey, John, laborer, 146 McCord
Morrissey, John, laborer, 77 Murray
Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 67 Lagauchetiere
Morrissey, Lawrence, shoemaker, 37 Vallee
Morrissey, Thomas, brassfinisher, 36 Vallee

1869-70

Morrissey, Lawrence, shoemaker, 18 St. Augustin
Morrissey, Thomas, brassfinisher, 36 Vallee

1870-1871

Morrissey, John, laborer, 70 Murray
Morrissey, Lawrence, shoemaker, 37 Vallee
Morrissey, Mrs. E., wid. James, 126 Kempt
Morrissey, Patrick, blacksmith, r. 70 Murray
Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 71 Lagauchetiere
Morrissey, Peter, clerk G.T.R., bds 405 Wellington
Morrissey, Thomas, brass finisher, 35 Vallee

1871-72

Morrissey, John, grocer, 70 Murray
Morrissey, John, laborer, 14 Olier
Morrissey, Lawrence, shoemaker, 37 Vallee

Morrissey, Patrick, blacksmith, r. 70 Murray
Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 71 Lagauchetiere
Morrissey, Thomas, brass finisher, 35 Vallee

1872-73

Morrissey, Pat, laborer, 86 Vitre
Morrissey, Pat, r. 217 William
Morrissey, Pat, stevedore, 154 Duke
Morrissey, Richard, gardener, 83 Versailles
Morrissey, Thomas, brass finisher, 35 Vallee

1873-74

Morrissey, John, carter, 215 William
Morrissey, John, cooper, 57 King

1874-75

Morrissey, John, grocer, 70 Murray
Morrissey, Patrick, blacksmith, 68 Murray

1875-76

Morrissey, John, grocer 70 Murray
Morrissey, John, laborer, 133 Colborne
Morrissey, Lawrence, foreman, 37 Vallee
Morrissey, Maurice, laborer, r Centre n Henry
Morrissey, Richard, gardener, 85 Versailles
Morrissey, Thomas, brass finisher, 35 Vallee
Morrissey, Wm bds at 566 Lagauchetiere

1876-79

Morrissey, John, grocer 70 Murray
Morrissey, John laborer 133 Colborne
Morrissey, Lawrence, foreman 37 Vallee
Morrissey, Patrick blacksmith 77 Murray
Morrissey, Patrick stevedore 145 Duke
Morrissey, Patrick storeman 86 Vitre
Morrissey, Richard gardener, 85 Versailles
Morrissey, Thomas, brass finisher, 35 Vallee

1879-80

Morrissey, Joseph, laborer, r 70 Murray
Morrissey, Lawrence, foreman, 37 Vallee
Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 77 Murray
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 82 William
Morrissey, Richard, gardener, 85 Versailles
Morrissey, Thomas, brass finisher, 35 Vallee

1883-84

Morrissey, Jas. E. clerk accountant's office G.T.R.,
82 William

Morrissey, John, carter, 9 Eleanor

Morrissey, John, cooper, 147 Welington

Morrissey, John, laborer, 128 Young

Morrissey, L., leather cutter, r. 39 Vallee

Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 19 Eleanor

Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 82 William

Morrissey, Richard, gardener, 85 Versailles

Morrissey, Thomas, brassfinisher, 35 Vallee

Morrissey, William, 524 Dorchester

1884-85

Morrissey, Jas. E. clerk's office G.T.R. accountant
82 William

Morrissey, John, carter, 9 Eleanor

Morrissey, John, cooper, 48 Chaboiliez

Morrissey, John, laborer, r. 128 Young

Morrissey, Lawrence, leather cutter, r. 39 Vallee

Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 19 Eleanor

Morrissey, Pat, laborer, 103 St. Charles Borrommee

Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 82 William

Morrissey, Richard, gardener, 85 Versailles

Morrissey, Thomas, brass finisher, 45 Hermine

Morrissey, Wm. 524 Dorchester

1886-87

Morrissey, John, carter, 9 Eleanor

Morrissey, John, cooper, 48 Chaboiliez

Morrissey, John, laborer, 128 Young

Morrissey, John, laborer, 133 Grand Trunk

Morrissey, L., leather cutter, r. 39 Vallee

Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 19 Eleanor

Morrissey, Pat, laborer, 103 St. Charles Borrommee

Morrissey, Richard, gardener, 85 Versailles

Morrissey, Thomas, brass finisher, 45 Hermine

Morrissey, John, cooper, 13 Chaboiliez

Morrissey, carter, 48 Murray

Morrissey, L., leather cutter, r. 39 Vallee

Morrissey, Mrs. C., wid Wm, 52 St. Urbain

Morrissey, P.J., printer, 82 William

Morrissey, Pat, laborer, 103 St. Charles Borrommee

Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 19 Eleanor

Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 82 William

Morrissey, Thomas, brass finisher, 45 Hermine

1890-91

Morrissey, John, cooper, 13 Chaboiliez

Morrissey, John, carter, 48 Murray

Morrissey, John, laborer, r. 128 Young

Morrissey, Lawrence, cutter, r 39 Vallee

Morrissey, P.J., printer, 82 William

Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 19 Eleanor

Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 103 St. Charles Borrommee

Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 82 William

Morrissey, Thomas, brass finisher, 45 Hermine

1891-92

Morrissey, T.L. manager, Union Assurance Society, 15 St Francois Xavier

Morrissey, John, cooper, 13 Chaboiliez

Morrissey, John, carter, 82 Murray

Morrissey, Lawrence, 39 Vallee

Morrissey, Miss Mary, 83 Versailles

Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 19 Eleanor

Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 82 William

Morrissey, Thomas, foreman, 45 Hermine

1893-94

Morrissey, John, carter, 82 Murray

Morrissey, John, laborer, 214 Ottawa

Morrissey, John, moulder, 11 Jurors

Morrissey, John M. clerk, 78 Plymouth Grove

Lawrence, leather cutter, 39 Vallee

Morrissey, Miss Mary, 85a Versailles

Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 103 St. Charles Borrommee

Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 9 Eleanor

Morrissey, T.L. resident manager Union Assurance Society,
55 St. Francois Xavier, h. 55 Park Av

Morrissey, Thomas, foreman, 78 Plymouth Grove

1894-95

Morrissey, Henry, clerk, 353 Rivard

Morrissey, John, carter, r. 82 Murray

Morrissey, John, laborer, r. 212 Ottawa

Morrissey, John, moulder, 11 Jurors

Morrissey, John M., clerk, 78 Plymouth Grove

Morrissey, Lawrence, leather cutter, 78 Plymouth Grove
Morrissey, laborer, 19 Eleanor
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 82 William
Morrissey, T.L., resident manager Union Assurance society,
260 St. James, h. 167 Hutchison
Morrissey, Thomas, foreman, 78 Plymouth Grove

1895-96

Morrissey, Jos. laborer, 51 Jurors
Morrissey, John, clerk, 531 Upper St. Charles Borrommee
Morrissey, John, moulder, 11 Jurors
Morrissey, John C., clerk, 80 Plymouth Grove
Morrissey, Lawrence, leather cutter, 39 Vallee
Morrissey, M.C., Canada Sugar Refining Co., 80 Plymouth Grove
Morrissey, Patrick, laborer 19 Eleanor
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 82 William
Morrissey, T.L. resident manager Union Assurance society,
260 St. James, h. 167 Hutchison
Morrissey, Thomas, foreman at R. Mitchell and Company,
80 Plymouth Grove

1896-97

Morrissey, G. operator, 367 St. Dominique
Morrissey, Jean, blacksmith, 55 McCord
Morrissey, John, laborer, r. 214 Ottawa
Morrissey, John, laborer, 80 Murray
Morrissey, Lawrence, leather cutter, 39 Vallee
Morrissey, M.C. book keeper, 532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde
Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 19 Eleanor
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 48 Inspector
Morrissey, Thomas, foreman, the Mitchell Co. Ltd.,
532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde

1897-98

Morrissey, John M. tel operator, CPR
572 St. Antoine, St. Henry
Morrissey, T.L., res manager Union Assurance Society of London,
1207 Dorchester

Morrissey, John, laborer, r. 214 Ottawa
Morrissey, Lawrence, leather cutter, 39 Vallee
Morrissey, M.C. book keeper, 532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde
Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 19 Eleanor
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 48 Inspector
Morrissey, Robert, boltmaker, 115 Richardson

Morrissey, Thomas, foreman, The Robert Mitchell Co. Ltd.,
532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde

1898-1899

Morrissey, T.L., res. mgr Union Assurance Society of London,
1207 Dorchester

Morrissey, John, laborer, r. 214 Ottawa

Morrissey, John, laborer, 131 Eleanor

Morrissey, John M. tel. operator, CPR, 572 St. Antoine, St. Henry

Morrissey, Lawrence, leather cutter, 39 Vallee

Morrissey, M.C., book keeper, 532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde

Morrissey, P.J., printer, bds 47 St. Monique

Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 19 Eleanor

Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 47 St. Monique

Morrissey, Robert, boltmaker, 115 Richardson

Morrissey, Thomas, foreman, The Robert Mitchell Co. Ltd.,
532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde

1899-1900

Morrissey, John, laborer, 9 Basin

Morrissey, John, tel. operator, CPR

572 St. Antoine, St. Henry

Morrissey, M.C. book keeper, 532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde

Morrissey, Miss Mary, r. 85 Versailles

Morrissey, Patrick, laborer, 19 Eleanor

Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 47 St. Monique

Morrissey, Thomas, foreman, The Robert Mitchell Co.,
532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde

1900-1901

Morrissey, T.L. res. mgr Union Assurance Society of London,
1207 Dorchester

Morrissey, John, moulder, 450 St. Timothee

Morrissey, John, laborer, 15a Eleanor

Morrissey, John M., tel. operator, CPR

572 St. Anotine, St. Henri

Morrissey, Michael C., book keeper, 532 St. Antoine,
St. Cunegonde

Morrissey, Miss Mary, r. 85 Versailles

Morrissey, Patrick, carter, 19 Eleanor

Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 47 St. Monique

Morrissey, Thomas L., clerk, CPR
532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde

1901-1902

Morrissey, T.L. resident manager, Union Assurance Society
of London, r.1207 Dorchester
Morrissey, _____, 745 Cadieux
Morrissey, A.J., 4873 Sherbrooke, Westmount

Morrissey, John, moulder, 392 St. Christophe
Morrissey, John, laborer, 15a Eleanor
Morrissey, John M., tel operator, CPR
572 St. Antoine, St. Henri
Morrissey, Lawrence, 34 Vallee
Morrissey, Michael C., book keeper,
532 St Antoine, St. Cunegonde
Morrissey, Miss Mary, r. 85 Versailles
Morrissey, Patrick, carter, 19 Eleanor
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 47 St. Monique
Morrissey, Thomas L., clerk CPR,
532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde
Morrissey, Thomas, foreman the Robert Mitchell Co. Ltd.,
532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde

1902-1903

Morrissey, John, conductor MSR, 87 Cathedral
Morrissey, John, laborer, 15a Eleanor
Morrissey, John, moulder, 392 St. Christophe
Morrissey, John M., tel operator C.P.R.
572 St. Antoine, St. Henri
Morrissey, Lawrence, 34 Vallee
Morrissey, Michael, carter, 15a Eleanor
Morrissey, Michael C., bookkeeper,
532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde
Morrissey, Miss Mary, r. 85 Versailles
Morrissey, Patrick, carter, 49 Eleanor
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 179 1/2 St. George
Morrissey, Thomas L., clerk,
532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde
Morrissey, Thomas, foreman, The Robert Mitchell Co.,
532 St. Antoine, St. Cunegonde

1903-1904

Morrissey, Francis, laborer, 72 Chateauguay
Morrissey, John, conductor MSR, 87 Cathedral
Morrissey, John, laborer, 15a Eleanor
Morrissey, John, moulder, 515 St. Dominique
Morrissey, John M., tel. operator C.P.R.
572 St. Antoine, St. Henri
Morrissey, Lawrence, 34 Vallee

Morrissey, M.C., paymaster,
3 Iberville sq. St. Cunegonde
Morrissey, Miss Antoinette, dressmaker, 263 Amherst
Morrissey, Patrick, carter, 19a Eleanor
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 179 1/2 St. George
Morrissey, Thomas, foreman, The Robert Mitchell Comp.
3 Iberville sq. St. Cunegonde

1904-1905

Morrissey, John, conductor M.R.R., 40 St. Margaret
Morrissey, John, moulder, 515 St. Dominique
Morrissey, John L., clerk, C.P.R. Co. tel office
34 Vallee
Morrissey, John M. tel operator CPR,
572 St. Antoine, St. Henri
Morrissey, M.C., paymaster, 3 Iberville sq.
St. Cunegonde
Morrissey, Mrs Anna, wid. Lawrence, 34 Vallee
Morrissey, Patrick, carter, 21 Eleanor
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 179 1/2 St. George
Morrissey, Robert F., laborer, 142 a Manufacturers
Morrissey, T. laborer, 73 Young
Morrissey, Thomas, foreman, The Robert Mitchell Co. Ltd
3 Iberville sq. St. Cunegonde

1905-1906

Morrissey, John L. clerk CPR Co, 34 Vallee
Morrissey, John M. tel. operator CPR
576 St. Antoine, St. Henri
Morrissey, Miss Emma, wid. Lawrence, 34 Vallee
Morrissey, Patrick, carter, 21 Eleanor
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 68 Clarke, Ville St. Louis
Morrissey, Robert F., laborer, 142 Manufacturers
Morrissey, T.L. manager, Union Assurance Society of London,
1207 Dorchester
Morrissey, Thomas, foreman, 64 Agnes, St. Henri

1906-1907

Morrissey, John L., clerk, CPR tel. office
34 Vallee
Morrissey, Luke, clerk, 64 Agnes
Morrissey, M.C., 64 Agnes
Morrissey, Mrs. E. wid Lawrence, 34 Vallee
Morrissey, Patrick, carter, 21 Eleanor
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 68 Clarke, Ville St. Louis

Morrissey, Robert, engineer, 142 Manufacturers
Morrissey, Thomas, foreman, 64 Agnes
Morrissey, Thomas L., clerk, 64 Agnes

1907-1908

Morrissey, T. resident manager, Union Assurance Society
of London, 949 Dorchester West

Morrissey, John L. clerk CPR tel. office, 34 Vallee
Morrissey, John M. clerk CPR 94 Marin Av
Morrissey, Miss Emma, wid Lawrence 34 Vallee
Morrissey, Patrick, stevedore, 68 Clarke, Ville St. Louis
Morrissey, Robert, engineer, 142 Manufactuers
Morrissey, Thomas, emp Laurentian Water Co.,
100 St. Felix

1908-1909

Morrissey, John L, clerk CPR tel office, 34 Valee
Morrissey, L., foreman, 47 Montcalm
Morrissey, Mrs. Emma, wid. Lawrence 34 Vallee
Morrissey, John M. clerk, C.P.R. 94 Marin av
Morrissey, Patrick stevedore, 68 Clarke, Ville St. Louis
Morrissey, Robert, engineer, 191 Ropery
Morrissey, Thomas, emp Laurentian Water co., 100 St. Felix

1909-1910

Morrissey, Jas, clerk 34 Vallee
Morrissey, John M. 94 Marin Av
Morrissey, John L. clerk 34 Vallee
Morrissey, Miss Katherine, 68 Clarke, Ville St Louis
Morrissey, Mrs. E. wid L, 34 Vallee
Morrissey, Thomas, foreman, 47 Montcalm

1910-1911

Morrissey, Thomas L., No 12 Linton Apts,
731 Sherbrooke St West
Morrissey, T.L. res. manager Union Assurance Society
of London, 949 Dorchester West

1911-1912

Morrissey, James, 152 Ottawa
Morrissey, John, moulder, 16 Eleanor
Morrissey, John M., CPR tel emp. 94 Marin Av
Morrissey, Miss Katherine, 68 Clarke
Morrissey, Thomas, carter, 92 Colburne

1912-13

Morrissey, T.L. resident manager, Union Assurance Society, Ltd.
of London and manager The Acadia Fire Insurance. Co. of Halifax,
N.S., Hazlebrae, 85 Church Hill, Westmount
Morrissey, T.S. ins. broker, 85 Church Hill, Westmount

Morrissey, John M. C.P.R. tel operator,
94 Marin Av
Morrissey, Miss Katherine E., 1676 Clarke
Morrissey, Thos, carter, 92 Colborne

1913-14

Morrissey, Edmund, shipper bds 2a Rolland
Morrissey, Ellie, drug clerk 876a Durocher, Outremont
Morrissey, John, moulder, 990 Clarke
Morrissey, Miss Katherine, 2410 Clarke
Morrissey, Miss Annie, 3188 Bickerdike
Morrissey, T.S., ins broker, 55 Church Hill, Westmount
Morrissey, Thos. carter, 92 Colborne

Morrissey, James, lab, 427 Garnier

Morrissey, John, iron worker, 990 Clarke
Morrissey, T.L. res. mgr. Union Assurance Society Ltd.
of London, 85 Church Hill, Westmount

1914-15

Morrissey, James, laborer, 427 Garnier
Morrissey, Robert, laborer, 152 St. Charles

1915-16

Morrissey, Amedee, druggist, 3571 St. Hubert
Morrissey, Georges, sailmaker, 810 Craig St. East
Morrissey, James, laborer, 429 Garnier
Morrissey, Robert, engineer, 7 Manufacturers
Morrissey, Thomas, carter, 92 Colborne
Morrissey, T.L., mgr. Union Assurance Society Ltd. of Canada,
85 Church Hill av, Westmount

1916-17

Morrissey, M., carter, 126a Colborne
Morrissey, Miss Katherine, 2410 Colborne
Morrissey, Thomas, carter, 92 Colborne
Morrissey, T.L. mgr. Union Assurance Society Ltd. of Canada,
85 Church Hill av., Westmount

Morrissey, F.J., bank clerk, 594 St. Antoine
Morrissey, John, clerk, 7 Montmorency
Morrissey, T.L., resident manager Union Assurance Society Ltd. of Canada
and manager The Acadia Fire Insurance Co. of Halifax,
Nova Scotia, 4444 Montrose av., Westmount
Morrissey, T. Sydney, civil engineer, 4444 Montrose av., Westmount

1917-18

Morrissey, Robert, laborer, 199 Manufacturers
Morrissey, T.L., resident manager the Union Assur. Society and manger
The Acadia Fire Ins. Co. of Halifax Nova Scotia,
85 Church Hill, Westmount
Morrissey, T. Sydney, soldier with C.E.F.,
85 Church Hill av., Westmount

Morrissey, John, clerk, 435 Wellington
Morrissey, M., machinist, 126a Colborne
Morrissey, Miss Katherine, 2410 Clarke
Morrissey, Mrs. Elizabeth, wid. John, 1493 St. Urbain
Morrissey, Thomas, carter, 92 Colborne

1918-19

Morrissey, Henry, municipal worker, 537a Casgrain
Morrissey, James, checker, 675 Marquette
Morrissey, John, clerk, 435 Wellington
Morrissey, Miss Katherine, 2410 Clarke
Morrissey, Mrs. Elizabeth wid. John, 1493 St. Urbain
Morrissey, Thomas, bridgemaster, 43 Eleanor
Morrissey, Robert, iron worker, 150 St. Charles

Morrissey, T.L., resident manager the Union Assurance Society
and manager The Acadia Fire Ins. Co. of Nova Scotia,
85 Church Hill av., Westmount
Morrissey, T. Sydney, soldier with C.E.F.,
85 Church Hill av., Westmount

1919-20

Morrissey, Henry, mun. wkr, 537a Casgrain
Morrissey, James, checker, 679 Marquette
Morrissey, John, clk, 435 Wellington,
Morrissey, Miss Katherine, 2410 Clarke
Morrissey, Miss Eliz. wid. John, 1493 St. Urbain
Morrissey, Robert, iron worker, 150 St. Charles
Morrissey, Thomas, bridgemaster, 43 Eleanor

1920-1921

Morrissey, Edward, shipper, 2584 St. Urbain
Morrissey, James, checker, 679 Marquette
Morrissey, John, clk., 435 Wellington
Morrissey, Miss Katherine, 2410 Colborne
Morrissey, Miss. Eliz, wid. John, 1493 St. Urbain
Morrissey, Robert, iron worker, 150 St. Charles
Morrissey, T.S. (Lt. Col.) 482 Roslyn av., Westmount
Morrissey, Thomas, bridgemaster, 143 Eleanor

1921-22

Morrissey, Edward, shipper, 2584 St. Urbain
Morrissey, F.J., acct., 109 2nd Avenue, Verdun
Morrissey, F.L., mgr. Union Assurance Society of Canada,
85 Church Hill av., Westmount
Morrissey, James, checker, 679 Marquette
Morrissey, John, clk, 435 Wellington
Morrissey, Miss Katherine, 2410 Clarke
Morrissey, Mrs. Elizabeth, wid. John,
1493 St. Urbain
Morrissey, Robert, iron worker, 150 St. Charles
Morrissey, Thomas, bridgemaster, 43 Eleanor

1922-23

Morrissey, Edward, shipper, 2584 St. Urbain
Morrissey, F.J., acct., 109 Second Avenue, Verdun
Morrissey, James, checker, 679 Marquette
Morrissey, John, clk., 435 Wellington,
Morrissey, Jos. Henry, plumber, 1493 St. Urbain
Morrissey, Miss Katherine, 2410 Clarke
Morrissey, Mrs. Eliz., wid. John, 1493 St. Urbain
Morrissey, Robert, iron worker, 150 St. Charles
Morrissey, T.L., resident. manager the Union Assurance
Society of Canada, 85 Church Hill av., Westmount
Morrissey, Thomas, bridgemaster, 43 Eleanor

1923-24

Morrissey, Edward, shipper, 2584 St. Urbain
Morrissey, J., mfr., 450 Rivard
Morrissey, James, laborer, 2203b Boyer
Morrissey, John, clk, 435 Wellington
Morrissey, Jos. Henry, plumber, 1493 St. Urbain
Morrissey, L.T., clk, 597 Mentana
Morrissey, Miss Katherine, 2410 Clarke
Morrissey, Mrs. Elizabeth, wid. John, 1493 St. Urbain
Morrissey, T.L., resident manager, Union Assurance

Society of Canada, 85 Church Hill
Morrissey, Thomas, bridgemaster, 43 Eleanor

1924-1925

Morrissey, Edward clk 822 av Laurier E.
Morrissey, Frank, J. acct. 22 av Rivoli
Morrissey, J. mfr 450 Rivard
Morrissey, James, lab 2203b Boyer
Morrissey, Joh clk 435 Wellington
Morrissey, Jos. Henry plumber 1493 St. Urbain
Morrissey, L.T. clerk 254 Mentana
Morrissey, Miss Katherine 2410 Clark
Morrissey, Mrs. Eliz. wid John 1493 St. Urbain
Morrissey, Thos. bridgemaster 43 Eleanor

Morrissey, T.L. resident manager, Union Assurance
Society of Canada, 260 St. James

1925-1926

Morrissey, Ed. with Steel Co. of Canada
2689 Waverly
Morrissey, Frank clk 3582 Wellington, Verdun
Morrissey, J. plumber 450 Rivard
Morrissey, Jams shipper 3341b ave Henri Julien
Morrissey, L.T. clk 254 Mentana
Morrissey, Miss Katherine 2410 Clarke
Morrissey, S. 4193 Avenue Rd Westmount
Morrissey, Thos. bridgemaster, 43 Eleanor
Morrissey, W.L. clk 151 Selby Westmount

Morrissey, Ed. lab 603 Craig E.

1927-1928

Morrissey, Ed. with Steel Co. of Canada
6077 Waverley
Morrissey, Frank acct. 3771 Lasalle Blvd. Verdun
Morrissey, James shipper, 7635 av Henri Julien
Morrissey, John plumber 5220 Rivard
Morrissey, John claims agent 238 av Girouard
Morrissey, L.T. clk 5148 Casgrain av
Morrissey, Miss Katherine 5746 Clarke
Morrissey, Thos. bridgemaster 43 Eleanor
Morrissey, W.L. production manager, W.V. Dawson Co. Ltd.
151 Selby Westmount

1928-1929

Morrissey, Ed. with Steel Co. of Canada

6077 Waverley

Morrissey, Frank acct 223 Blvd Decarie

Morrissey, John plumber 5220 Rivard

Morrissey, John claims agent 238 av Girouard

Morrissey, Miss Katherine 5746 Clarke

Morrissey, W.L. production manager, W.V. Dawson Co. Ltd.

151 Selby Westmount

1929-1930

Morrissey, Ed. with Steel Co. of Canada

6077 Waverley

Morrissey, Frank acct 223 Blvd Decarie

Morrissey, Henry mech 6382 De Gaspé av

Morrissey, John plumber 5220 Rivard

Morrissey, John claims agent 238 av Girouard

Morrissey, M.L. acct 17 441 Mayor

Morrissey, Miss Katherine 5746 Clarke

Morrissey, Robert eng 6365 Casgrain av

Morrissey, T.S. (col) vice pre. & gen manager

Combustion Engineering Corp. Ltd.,

4195 Avenue rd Westmount

Morrissey, teleg opr 4455 Rivard

Morrissey, Thomas clk 335 Eleanor

Morrissey, W.L. production mgr W.V. Dawson Co. Ltd.

4620b Park av

Morrissey, W.N. export clerk 5904 Esplanade av

1930-1931

Morrissey, A. clk 6825 Christopher Columbus

Morrissey, Ed. with Steel Co. of Canada

6077 Waverley

Morrissey, Frank acct 3529 Blvd Decarie

Morrissey, Henry mech 6382 De Gaspé av

Morrissey, James longshoreman 7223 Boyer

Morrissey, John plumber 5220 Rivard

Morrissey, John claims agent 2226 av Girouard

Morrissey, M.C. acct apt 17 441 Mayor

Morrissey, Miss Katherine 5746 Clarke

Morrissey, Mrs. wid. Thomas teleg opr

4455 Rivard

Morrissey, Robert eng 6355 Casgrain av

Morrissey, T.S. (col) vice pres. & gen. mgr Combustion Engineering

Corp. Ltd., 4196 Avenue rd Westmount

Morrissey, Thomas clk 335 Eleanor
Morrissey, W.L. production mgr W.V. Dawson co. Ltd.
4620b Park av

1931-1932

Morrissey, A. clk 6825 Christopher Columbus
Morrissey, Ed. emp. Steel Co. of Canada
5841 Jeanne Mance
Morrissey, Edmund steelwkt 5957 Fullum
Morrissey, Frank acct 3529 Decarie
Morrissey, Henry mech 6382 De Gaspe av
Morrissey, James longshoreman 7223 Boyer
Morrissey, John plumber 5320 Rivard
Morrissey, John claims agent 2226 av Girouard
Morrissey, M.C. acct apt 18 441 Mayor
Morrissey, Miss Katherine 5746 Clarke
Morrissey, Mrs. E. wid J.H. 5241 St. Denis
Morrissey, Robert eng 6355 Casgrain av
Morrissey, T.S. (col) vice pres & gen mgr Combustion Engineering
Corp Ltd., 3275 Cedar av Westmount
Morrissey, Thomas clk 335 Eleanor
Morrissey, W.L. prod. mg W.V. Dawson Co. Ltd., 4620b Park av
Morrissey, W.N. export clk 5904 Esplanade av

1932-1933

Morrissey, A. clk 6825 Christopher Columbus
Morrissey, Ed. emp. Steel Co. of Canada
5841 Jeanne Mance
Morrissey, Edmund foreman 6273 Bordeaux
Morrissey, James longshoreman 7223 Boyer
Morrissey, John J. prop. Crescent Plumbing and Heating Co.
5220 Rivard
Morrissey, M.C. acct apt. 18 441 Mayor
Morrissey, Miss Katherine 5742 Clark
Morrissey, Mrs. M. wid. J. 2226 av Girouard
Morrissey, Norman elev. opr 368 Laurier E.
Morrissey, Thomas clk 335 Eleanor
Morrissey, W.J. acct 115 Park av
Ville St. Laurent
Morrissey, W.L prod. mgr W.V. Dawson Co. Ltd.,
4620b Park av

1933-1934

Morrissey, A. clk 6825 Christopher Columbus
Morrissey, Arthur lab 5956 de Lorimier av
Morrissey, Ed. emp Steel Co. of Canada

5841 Jeanne Mance

Morrissey, Edmund steel wkr 5968 Cartier

Morrissey, James longshoreman 7223 Boyer

Morrissey, John J. prop. Crescent Plumbing...

5220 Rivard

Morrissey, Leo. clk 837 Osborne av Verdun

Morrissey, Miss Katherine 5746 Clarke

Morrissey, Mrs. E.E. wid Thos.

#3 738 Bloomfield av Outremont

Morrissey, Mrs. J. # 5 5706 St. Lawrence Blvd

Morrissey, Mrs. M. wid J. 2226 av Girouard

Morrissey, Mrs. M.C. #37 2160 Mt. Royal av E.

Morrissey, Norman elev opr 368 av Laurier E.

Morrissey, Thomas civ emp 386 McCord

Morrissey, W.J. acct 116 Dion Ville St. Laurent

Morrissey, W.L. prod. mgr W.V. Dawson Co. Ltd.,
4620b Park av

1934-1935

Morrissey, A. clk 6825 Christopher Columbus

Morrissey, Ed. emp Steel Co. of Canada

5841 Jeanne Mance

Morrissey, Ed. lab 1456 Visitation

Morrissey, James longshoreman CPR

7760 De Gaspé av

Morrissey, James bartender # 3 1222 MacKay

Morrissey, Miss M.C. # 26 2158 Mt. Royal av E.

Morrissey, Mrs. J. # 5 5706 St. Lawrence Blvd

Morrissey, Mrs. M. wid J 2226 Girouard

Morrissey, Thomas civ emp 386 McCord

Morrissey, W.J. acct 115 Dion Ville St. Laurent

Morrissey, W.J. prop. Crescent Plumbing, 4620b Park av

Morrissey, W.L. #18 1128 Laurier W. Outremont

1935-1936

Morrissey, A. acct Gen. Steel

6325 Christopher Columbus

Morrissey, Ed. emp Price Bros.

1456 Visitation

Morrissey, G. emp. Har Com r. 283h Colborne

Morrissey, James bartender #3 1223 MacKay

Morrissey, James longshoreman CPR

7758 de Gaspé av

Morrissey, John lab 714 Dominion

Morrissey, Miss Madeleine waitress Eaton's

#4a 1220 Bishop

Morrissey, Miss Eliz. wid John
5 5706 St. Lawrence Blvd
Morrissey, Miss M. wid J 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Thomas civ emp 386 McCord
Morrissey, W.J. prop. Crescent Plumbing
#6 5706 St. Lawrence Blvd
Morrissey, W.L. clk W.V. Dawson...
18 1123 av Laurier W. Outremont

1936-1937

Morrissey, A. acct Gen. Steel
1293a Belanger E.
Morrissey, Ed. emp Price Bros. 1456 Visitation
Morrissey, Ed. clk Steel Co. # 3 643 Champagneur av
Outremont
Morrissey, Edgar R. steno CPR
2226 Girouard
Morrissey, G. Har Com r 288h Colborne
Morrissey, Herb mus 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, James longshoreman CPR 7758 De Gaspe
Morrissey, John clk Jas. Brookes r 702a Dominion
Morrissey, Jos lab 1456 Visitation
Morrissey, Leo Pat window cleaner 118 Sixth Av Verdun
Morrissey, Mis Mabel steno Bk of Mtl 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Mrs. A rms 3442 Park av
Morrissey, Mrs. Eliz wid John # 5 5706 St. Lawrence Blvd
Morrissey, Mrs. M. wid J. 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Pat lab 2300 Rozel
Morrissey, Thomas civ emp 386 McCord
Morrissey, W.J. prop. Crescent Plumbing, #6 5706 St. Lawrence Blvd
Morrissey, W.L. clk W.V. Dawson Co. Ltd., #18 1128 av Laurier W.
Outremont
Morrissey, Wm. C. plumber #5 5706 St. Lawrence

1937-1938

Morrissey, A. acct Gen Steel, 1293a Belanger
Morrissey, Ed. emp. Price Bros. 1456 Visitation
Morrissey, Ed. clk Steel Company of Canada, #3 643 Champagneur
Outremont
Morrissey, Edgar R. steno CPR 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, G. Mtl Harb, 288h Colborne
Morrissey, Herb emp North End Motors, 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, James longshoreman CPR, 7758 De Gaspe av
Morrissey, John clk Jas Brookes r 702a Dominion
Morrissey, Leo 365 Church av Verdun

Morrissey, Mis Imelda dom 4656 Roslyn av
Morrissey, Miss Mabel steno Bk of Mtl
2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Mrs. A rms 3442 Park av
Morrissey, Mrs. E. prop. Queen Mary Rest
428-430 Jean Talon W.
Morrissey, Mrs. Eliz wid John #5 5706 St. Lawrence Blvd
Morrissey, Mrs. M. wid J. 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Pat lab 2694 Rushbrooke
Morrissey, Thomas civ emp 386 McCord
Morrissey, W.J. prop Crescent Plumbing, #6 5706 St. Lawrence
Morrissey, W.L. clk W.V. Dawson Co. Ltd., #18 1128 av Laurier W.
Outremont
Morrissey, Wm. C. plumber #5 5706 St. Lawrence Blvd

1938-1939

Morrissey, A. acct Gen Steel 1293a Belanger
Morrissey, Ed. clk Steel Co of Canada, #3 643 Champaneur
Morrissey, Edgar R. steno CPR 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Edm. 1688 Wolfe
Morrissey, H. emp North End Motors 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Jas longshoreman CPR, 7756 Drolet
Morrissey, John clk Jas Brookes r 702a Dominion
Morrissey, John lab rms 451 First Av Verdun
Morrissey, Jos. lab 1688 Wolfe
Morrissey, Leo 4014 Clande (?) Verdun
Morrissey, Miss Imelda dom 4655 Roslyn
Morrissey, Miss Mabel steno Bk of Mtl, 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Mrs. A rms 3442 Park av
Morrissey, Mrs. Eliz wid John #5 5706 St. Lawrence Blvd
Morrissey, Mrs. M wid J. 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Pat lab #4 1142 Soulanges
Morrissey, Thomas civ emp 386 McCord
Morrissey, W.J. plumber C. Hutchison, #6 5706 St. Lawrence
Morrissey, Wm., plumber #5 5706 St. Lawrence

1939-1940

Morrissey, A. acct Gen Steel 1293a Belanger
Morrissey, Alex salesman rms 3663 Park Ave
Morrissey, Ed. clk Steel Com. of Canada, #3 643 Champagneur
Outremont
Morrissey, Edgar R. steno CPR 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Edm. iron wkr 1688 Wolfe
Morrissey, Jas. longshoreman CPR, 7756 Drolet
Morrissey, John clk Jas. Brookes r 702a Dominion
Morrissey, John lab rms 451 First Av Verdun

Morrissey, Jos. lab 1688 Wolfe
Morrissey, Leo lab 4081 Lanouette (V)
Morrissey, Markham saleman 3663 Park Av
Morrissey, Miss Imelda dom 4655 Roslyn
Morrissey, Miss Mabel steno Bk of Mtl 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Mrs. A rms 3442 Park av
Morrissey, Mrs. M. wid J. 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Pat lab #4 1142 Soulanges
Morrissey, Thos. foreman City of Mtl 386 McCord

1940

Morrissey, A. acct Gen Steel 1293a Belanger E.
Morrissey, Ed. clk Steel Comp of Canada, #3 643 Champagneur
Outremont
Morrissey, Edgar R. steno CPR #4 5515 Avonmore
Morrissey, Edm. emp Can Cement 1688 Wolfe
Morrissey, Edm. lab 5962 Cartier
Morrissey, Herb. acct Leduc Auto #4 3811 Prud'homme av
Morrissey, Jas. longshoreman CPR, 7756 Drolet
Morrissey, John clk Jas Brookes r 702a Dominion
Morrissey, John lab rms 451 First Av Verdun
Morrissey, Leo emp City of Verdun, 4081 Lanouette (V)
Morrissey, Miss Mabel steno Bk of Mtl 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Mrs. A rms 3442 Park av
Morrissey, Mrs. A. wid Thos 3663 Park av
Morrissey, Mrs. Eliz. wid John 5727 Clark
Morrissey, Mrs. M. wido J. 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Norman elev opr Birks 5727 Clarke
Morrissey, Thos. foreman City of Mtl 386 McCord
Morrissey, Wm. plumber C. Hutchison & Co, 5727 Clarke
Morrissey, Wm. plumber 5594 St. Dominique

Morrissey, Miss Cath. social ser wkr, rms #2, 1458 MacKay

1941

Morrissey, A. acct. Gen Steel 1293a Belanger
Morrissey, Ed. clk Steel Co. of Canada, 643 Champagneur
Outremont
Morrissey, Edgar R. emp CPR #4, 5515 Avonmore
Morrissey, Edm. foreman Nap. Desmarais, 5962 Cartier
Morrissey, Jas. emp CPR 7764 Drolet
Morrissey, Jas. mach CNR 509 Rielle av (V)
Morrissey, John, clk Jas Brookes 2387 Coursol
Morrissey, Leo. soldier 271 2nd Av (V)
Morrissey, Miss Mabel steno Bk of Mtl 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Miss Mary clk Fed. Charities 2387 Coursol

Morrissey, Mrs. A. wid Thos. 3663 Park av
Morrissey, Mrs. Eliz. wid John 5727 Clark
Morrissey, Mrs. M. wid J. 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Norman elev opr Royal Apts, 3636 Verdun (V)
Morrissey, Thos. foreman City of Mtl, 386 McCord
Morrissey, W.L. salesman W.R. Dawson, #8 5119 Mtn Sights av
Morrissey, Wm. plumber C. Hutchison & Co., 5777 Clark
Morrissey, Wm. plumber, 5594 St. Dominique

1942

Morrissey, A. acct Gen Steel 1293a Belanger E
Morrissey, Ed. clk Steel Co. #3 643 Champagneur Outremont
Morrissey, Edgar R. emp CPR #4 5515 Avonmore
Morrissey, Edm. foreman Boyer Ltee 5962 Cartier
Morrissey, Jas. emp CPR 7764 Drolet
Morrissey, Jas. mech CNR 509 Rielle av (V)
Morrissey, John clk Jas Brookes 2387 Coursol
Morrissey, John emp Fairchild's, rms 480 First Av (V)
Morrissey, Leo soldier 271 2nd Av (V)
Morrissey, Miss A. nurse #7 2479 Addington
Morrissey, Miss Mabel steno Bk of Mtl 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Miss Mary clk Fed Charities 2387 Coursol
Morrissey, Mrs. A. apt 1B 1283 St. Mark
Morrissey, Mrs. A. wid Thos. 3663 Park av
Morrissey, Mrs. Eliz wid John 5727 Clark
Morrissey, Mrs. M. wid J. 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Norman elev opr Birks 5727 Clark
Morrissey, Pat elev opr Ottawa Bldg, 3636 Verdun av (V)
Morrissey, Thos. foreman City of Mtl 386 McCord
Morrissey, W.L. saleman W.B. Dawson, #8 5119 Mtn Sights av
Morrissey, Wm. plumber C Hutchison & Co., 5727 Clark
Morrissey, Wm. plumber CPR 5594 St. Dominique

1943

Morrissey, A. acct Gen. Steel, 1293a Belanger
Morrissey, Ed. clk Steel Co., #3 643 Champagneur
Outremont
Morrissey, Edgar R. emp CPR #4 5515 Avonmore
Morrissey, Edm. foreman Boyer Ltee, 5962 Cartier
Morrissey, Jas. 7764 Drolet
Morrissey, Jas. mach CNR 509 Rielle av (V)
Morrissey, John clk Jas Brookes 2387 Coursol
Morrissey, John emp Fairchild's rms 480 First Av. (V)
Morrissey, Leo soldier 271 2nd Av (V)
Morrissey, Miss A. nurse # 7 2179 Addington
Morrissey, Miss Mabel steno Bk of Mtl 2226 Girouard

Morrissey, Miss Mary clk Fed. Charities 2387 Coursol
Morrissey, Mrs. A. wid Thos 3663 Park av
Morrissey, Mrs. Eliz wid John 5727 Clark
Morrissey, Mrs. M. wid J. 2226 Girouard
Morrissey, Norman elev opr Birks 5727 Clark
Morrissey, Pat elev opr Ottawa Bldg 3636 Verdun (V)
Morrissey, Thos. foreman Cit of Mtl 386 McCord
Morrissey, V. #16 3547 Durocher
Morrissey, W.L. salesman W.B. Dawson
#8 5119 Mtn Sights av
Morrissey, Wm. plumber C. Hutchison & Co.
5727 Clark
Morrissey, Wm. plumber 5594 St. Dominique

The Morrissey Chronicles: 1215 to 2003

Plaque on the gateway to the abbey at Hospital, Co. Limerick:

"Founded 1215 by Geoffrey de Marisco as a Commandery of Knights Hospitallers. The last master of the Hospitallers, Aneas O'Heffernan, was made Bishop of Emly in 1543. The Knights held lands in Cathair Aine from 1200. After the dissolution (1540) it was leased with its possessions to William Apsley and afterwards to the Kenmare (Browne) family. Inside the building are three effigies, one a double tomb of a knight and his lady, another believed to cover the tomb of the founder."

The Cromwellian Settlement of 1653 was a Draconian act to relocate much of the Irish population to a remote part of Ireland. The project failed with only 10% of the people who received certificates of transplantation actually moving. Nevertheless, on 23 January 1653 the following people received "Transplanters Certificates" ordering them to move from their homes: John O'Morrissee, of Shandon [in Co. Waterford], seventeen; brown; low, servant. Morish O'Morrissee, of the same, fifteen; dark; low; servant. John O'Morrissee, of Usllinkelly, twenty-six; brown; middle; tenant; eight cows, twentieth sheep, ten garrans; five acres of wheat, two of pease. Margaret, his wife, twenty-four; white; middle. William Morrissee, of Inchindrisly, eighteen; white; middle; servant.

The Civil Survey of 1654, a survey of people owning one acre or more of land, includes the following:

"Proprietors Barony of Lower Ormond"

Parish of Knigh":

Oliver Morrissey of Carriggonehagh, papist

Parish of Finogh:

Morrogh Morisy of Keiltyomodane, papist

Parish of Ardcroney and Kilruan United:

Katherin Morisy of Killruane, Papist

Slany Morisy of Ballylensy in the Co. of Kilkenny, Papist

Poll Money Book 1660:

Residents of the South Suburb of Clonmel:

Walter Morrissie, Labour 2s

Margarett, his wife 2s

Poll Money Book 1661:

Residents of the East Suburb of Clonmel:

Willia Morrishy, Taylor 6s

Joane, his wife 2s

Newfoundland Gazetteer, 30 June 1819:

William Morrissey, 5 ft. 9, dark hair and complexion, 35, thin face, wearing pea jacket and blue trousers, deserted from the services of James Clift.

1821 Census-Co. Tipperary:

Townland of Camas:

Morrissey, Timothy, age 30, head of family, Occupation: Apothecary

Morrissey, Ed, age 23, his brother, Occupation: Apothecary

Morrissey, Ellen, age 32, Occupation: Nurse

Connaught Journal, Galway, Ireland, September 1, 1823: Limerick:

August 23-At two o'clock yesterday, James CONNELL and John DUNDON, were hanged in front of the County Gaol, for attacking the house of Dennis Morrissy, a farmer, at Cappanahane, when MORRISSY, after making a spirited resistance, was murdered by Daniel CONNELL, their companion, and for which he was executed a few weeks ago. The unfortunate culprits ascended the platform with a degree of firmness, but with the most apparent penitence. Whilst the ropes were adjusting, they emphatically said they were guilty of the crime for which they were justly to suffer, forgave their persecutors, and trusted through the mercy of Christ for pardon. They were then launched into eternity.

Clonmel Assizes March 1829, summary of the accused, the crime and the verdict includes:

Thomas Neal and Stephen Morrissey for stealing wool, property of Michael Connell.

"This persecutor had eighteen sheep stripped of their wool on the night of the 10th instant." -guilty- transportation for 7 years.

Newfoundland Gazetteer, 10 October 1828:

John Morrissey petitioned the government for a land grant at Cape Broyle and Admiral's Cove.

Apr. 8, 1834:

On Wed., a farmer named Morrissey was on his way home under the protection of the police, when they stopped at a Shabeen (a house for the sale of unlicensed whiskey) on the road-side near Ballough, in Tipperary. A man named Corbett was sitting inside and an altercation took place, one of the police named Corcoran killed Corbett. The policeman is now in the Clonmel gaol. Emigration to Canada and the United States is going on to an immense extent from all the Irish seaports.

Patrick Morrissy and his wife Mary Phelan, and family, move from Co. Tipperary to New Brunswick, Canada.

Newfoundland Gazetteer, 24 October 1836:

James Morrissey's name was on a list of those requesting to be nominated to run for election in the House of Assembly, at Harbor Grace. Matthew Morrissey's name was on a list of licensed publicans.

Newfoundland Gazetteer, 1840:

Mary Morrissey's name was on a list with many other people requesting money from the government to defray the cost for supporting "two women and others."

Clonmel Assizes, 21 July 1846:

Daniel Morrissey, age 31, was tried for "assaulting police escorting flour and robbery." He was sentenced to "transportation (to Australia) for seven years."

Died in Quarantine on board ship at Grosse Ile, or in transit at sea: Ellen Morrissey, age one year, aboard the Alert which arrived at Quebec City from Waterford on 15 July 1847. William Morrissey, age 21, from Limerick, aboard the Vanilia, which arrived on 11 July 1847.

Report on Vessels Boarded at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle:

Ellen Morrissey, age 10, who arrived from Youghal, Ireland, aboard the Penelope, and was admitted to hospital on 22 May 1847. Died of typhus fever on 6 July 1847. Her possessions were "taken by her niece."

Property Owners, Co. Tipperary, 1870:

Tobias Morrissey, Tipperary, one acre

Co. Tipperary Death Records:

James Morrissey, age 80, Bachelor, death location Mullinahone, heart failure, on 29 April 1899, informed by Thomas Morrissey (nephew)

The Cork Examiner, 24 December 1881:

Included in a lengthy list of contributors to "The Political Prisoners' Maintenance Fund": Denis Morrissey

Men of the Newfoundland Regiment who died on 1 July 1916:

Pte. John Thomas Morrissey, age 25, son of Lawrence and Catherine Morrissey of 46 Wickford Street, St. John's.

Harvard Graduates living in 1919:

Morrissey, Daniel Leo, M.D., of Bristol, Rhode Island

Morrissey, Edward Patrick H., Dentist, of 584 Columbia Rd., Dorchester, Mass.

Morrissey, John Henry, Jr., M.D., of Bristol, Rhode Island

Morrissey, William Francis, of 166 L. Street, South Boston, Mass.

Elected to the House of Commons, Ottawa, in 1921:

John Veriker Morrissy, for Northumberland riding, New Brunswick.

Elected to the House of Commons, Ottawa, in 1926:

Charles Joseph Morrissy, for Northumberland riding, New Brunswick.

Graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1970:
John R. Morrissey of Montreal, Quebec

Montreal Gazette, 29 April 2001:

John Kalbfleisch, in his Montreal Gazette "Second Draft" column writes: "Anne Molson was friendly with William Dawson, who since 1855 had been McGill's principal. In 1864, she urged Dawson to establish a gold medal to be awarded annually to the best student in physics, mathematics and physical science. She selected the medal's design and, at her father's insistence, saw that it was named the Anne Molson Gold medal. (It is awarded to this day. The 2000 winner was David Morrissey.)"

Graduated from The University of Western Ontario, June 2003:
Heather Morrissey

Graduated from Concordia University, Montreal, June 2003:
Jake W. Morrissey, Honours English with Distinction

APPENDIX ONE:

I received a photocopy of a typewritten facsimile of the following letter written by William Morrissy to his uncle Laurence Morrissy, from Jane Morrissy Allan of Miramichi, N.B., on March 28, 2000. Immediately preceding the letter is a note by Kathleen (Tally) Morrissy, who typed the letter from the original, and which explains something of its history. The original copy of the letter has disappeared.

Letter written by the late Dr. William Morrissy, May 5, 1866, to his uncle, Laurence Morrissy in Montreal. Original is apparently in the possession of Mona McWilliam, (it was sent by Laurence to her mother, Rose McWilliam). On Mona's death I assume the letter was lost, discarded, or taken by her sister Lottie Barry, of Chatham, NB. (Jane said that Mona had promised on several occasions to give the letter to Bill Morrissy, a great nephew of Tally Morrissy).

Newcastle, Saturday

May 5, 1866

My dear Uncle:

About three years ago, I wrote to you, but as I got no answer, I did not repeat it. Hearing from my friend, Dr. Carter that you were still "alive and well" and wishing to hear from us, I now presume again to address you. I will also write to my sister and make arrangements with her, for opening a correspondence between her and my "Sister of Charity" cousin. Mary is not, as you suppose, in a Convent or anything of the kind, but is teaching a day school in St. John. She went there about three years ago, to go through a course of training that would fit her for a school teacher in Miramichi; but as an opportunity for teaching there, offer by which she could do much better than if she were at home, she very prudently embraced it. As to her entering upon a "Conventional life" I can say nothing. She may and she may not. If she does "May God grant her luck". For my part I would like her to join the "Sisters" but not live in a Convent. As Mary does not know her cousin's address I think it would do best for her to write first to Mary. If you wish Mary to write the first letter send cousin's address, I think it would be best for her to write first to Mary. If you wish Mary to write the first letter send cousin's address to me and I will forward it to her. Mary's address is

Miss Mary Morrissy

Golden Grove

Saint John, N.B.

With respect to your godchild, Kate, she is married to Edward Millea, son of Mr. Millea of Chatham, who, I think, came from near the same place in Ireland that you and father did. They are also living on Beaubear's Island. That small island opposite Nelson Chapel. I suppose you know where it is quite well. She is very happy and I am sure would be very glad to see you on Miramichi. And Dear Uncle, she is not the only one who would be very glad. For we would all be most happy to see you. Father wishes very much to see you. Do come, how it would cheer you up now to visit "Old scenes to memory dear". To visit that darling spot, Miramichi, where I am sure you must have spent happy days. To visit poor dear

grandmother's grave. To visit the church where, many years ago, you led a blooming bride to the alter and lastly to see your brothers and sisters and all the young Morrisseys of Miramichi. It will not cost you a great amount to come and live in this wooden county of truck and due bills" after your being so long a resident of the great city of Montreal.

Both of your nephews, that is Uncle Michael's sons have gone to the States, they left last fall when the great "rush" was from the Provinces to the United States. Your two nieces, their sisters, are married and living in the county of Kent. Uncle John and Aunt Mary are still living on the old homestead in Barnaby River. Aunt Mary's husband, as I suppose you are aware, died about five years ago but her family of four children are well grown up and she is, indeed, very comfortable. Your nephews, Michael and James are living on a farm adjoining Aunt Mary's in Barnaby River. They are also very comfortably situated. Michael is married but James is not. There are very few other friends of yours that I know of particularly. There is one, though, who I have heard, worked with you in Miramichi, Peter Kent. He is well: and still knocks about, working as a journeyman, here and there; like the Frenchman's dog. Father and Mother and all our family are well and all wish to be very kindly remembered to yourself, aunt and cousins. Father still works at his trade in the winter and follows the farming in summer. He was on as far as St. John, looking after "stock" last winter. Now, dear Uncle, I suppose you would like to hear something about myself. Well! as you are already aware, I was in College. I remained there for about three years along with my worthy friend who, by the way, speaks very favourably of you. I went there, like him, with the intention *secundum ordinem Melchisadech*, but not liking college life, and college life not agreeing with me, I left about six months ago, after taking a cruise schooner to recruit my failing health, I entered the surgery of Dr. J.L. Benson, to prepare myself for entering college, which I intend to do with the help of God next autumn. I do not know yet whether I will go to New York or Montreal. If you come on next summer, perhaps I will go to Montreal. I have four brothers and four sisters living. Kate is married, Mary is in St. John and all the rest are at home going to school, except Frank, who is too young yet. I hope I may receive an answer soon and also a letter from my cousin, not the "Sister of Charity". The names of the members of our family are Kate, Mary, Patrick, Annie, John, Sarah Jane, Edward and Frank and he, who is young, and hoping to receive a letter soon, saying that you will be in Miramichi this summer.

I remain
Your affectionate nephew
William P. Morrissy
To his uncle
Laurence Morrissy Esq.
Vallee Street, no 37
Montreal, C.E.

P.S. Please excuse my bad writing W.P.M.

APPENDIX TWO:

Hugh Morrissy of St. Paul, Minnesota kindly provided me with a photocopy of the original of this letter, addressed to his grandfather Francis Morrissy by John V. Morrissy before he entered a career in politics.

John Morrissy
dealer in
Furniture, Organs, Buggies, Harness
and Farm Machinery

Newcastle, N.B., June 21, 1899

Dear Frank:

So you are married and to the best little woman in the world. Well, you always had sense and I think it is still sticking to you. No need for me to wish my best wishes, this page would not hold them. I regret to learn of Eddie's pranks. I sent him \$50.00 last Christmas he wrote complaining of being hard up about one month after he drew on me for \$25.00. I paid it. He then stated he would spend the winter in Newcastle. I thought from the tone of his letter there was something wrong. If he has left his wife he need not come near Newcastle. I have no use for such people. If he goes back and lives with his wife I a willing to help him but if not I draw the line. Bill died of liver complaints and Bright's disease and dropsy or a complication of diseases probably of liver complaint. I am arranging matters of Francis I would have done so sooner but want to get both matters fixed at same time. It will probably be fixed ere you receive this letter. Charlie is home from college. Renaud is not much better. Jack and Molly are [...]. Poor Ive is going around with a stick having broken her bones. Business is good and I am in my office store tonight.

Your brother
Jack

APPENDIX THREE:

Edgar Morrissey wrote this letter regarding the retirement of his aunt, Ethel ('Essie') Sweeney. A letter from H.H. Woodward, President of Tooke Bros. Limited, dated 1 November 1955 was received in response. It stated that 'your aunt has been receiving an average of approximately \$26.00 per week and has earned only \$8.00 of this \$26.00, inasmuch as certain piece work rates were established to allow our employees to earn \$1.10 per hour. Your aunt, due to her age, has not been able to earn sufficient to lay aside any money'c9we have had to carry her in a form of semi-pension'. They granted her 'the amount of \$50.00' as we normally give to persons who have been in our employ for 50 years or better.' Her last day of employment was Friday, October 28, 1955, when she was in fact seventy-one years old.

October 31, 1955

Dear Sir:

I should like to bring to your attention the case of one of your employees who, as a result of your operations being transferred from Montreal to Cap de La Madeleine, Que., was obliged to retire after fifty-three years of uninterrupted loyal and, I am sure sufficient service to your Company. I think this is a record not shared by too many of your other employees. The party in question is my aunt, Miss Ethel Sweeny [sic], who owing to her present age of sixty-eight years will find it impossible to secure other gainful employment in that particular type of work which she performed at Tooke's.

As you are aware, Miss Sweeny [sic] left your company last Friday afternoon after such a lengthy association without any pension, and the wages earned throughout these many years did not enable her to build up any financial reserve to take care of her daily needs during the days of her retirement. Added to this is the fact that for a long period she was the sole support of her father and sister. Miss Sweeny is now living with my widowed mother and sister. The purpose of this letter is to enquire as to the possibility of some consideration being accorded my aunt in the way of a severance bonus which would materially help her before she reaches the age when she can apply to the Government for an Old Age Pension. You may be assured that the only grounds on which this letter is being addressed to you is the fact that Miss Sweeny [sic] gave so many years of her life to Tooke Bros., and the unfortunate position she now finds herself in. On the other hand, you may feel disposed to grant her the usual purse of money which she tells us other employees of Tooke's have received after fifty years of service, and which in her case must have been overlooked by her supervisory officers.

Your sympathetic support of this appeal is most respectfully solicited.

Yours truly,
(Edgar R. Morrissey)

APPENDIX FOUR:

Bannon Morrissy of Miramichi, NB, sent me a photocopy of this letter, handwritten by Lily McCabe, a daughter of Laurence Morrissey and Johannah Meany's youngest child, Margaret McCabe. The letter is addressed to Bannon's aunt, Kathleen (Tally) Morrissy.

June 18th, 56,
Montreal

My dear Tally,

Lucky you, love to be with you! Genealogy has always attracted me wish I had more information. My great [grandfather] Patrick Morrissey---your great great grandfather---came over with sons & one daughter from Carrick on Suir (not on Shannon) Co. Tipperary Ireland.

They must have escaped the worst Famine years, by profession they were Saddlers, Cashel of the King is mentioned also---expect they be the proverbial "mile & a bit" apart. Britten? or Bartley were cousins names, my grandmother was Joanna Meaney of Carrick. Mother had a cousin correspondent in Carrick, in her young days, who was church organist. Is there a record, burial of the death of Mrs. P. Morrissy in Nelson, one of the sons went back to the Auld Sod after a few years. Our Progenitor Patrick went to visit this son after the death of his wife & died at home. When looking up records observe where or if the second e was dropped from the name & if Carrick was ever a "walled town"?

To me you are a real personage. Your parents were here on their Wedding trip & when Nell came to visit Margaret Deneen, we always saw her. I followed your brother's work on the Gazette for some time, with interest. Molly loved you "wee ones" very dearly, spoke of you often. It is a pleasure to be in touch with you, let me know how your trip goes, I am so interested in your venture.

My regards to all the family. May God Bless & keep you safe. You kindly hoped I had a full life, I would wish it less full at times. This week we celebrate the Golden Wedding of Dr. & Mrs. Mullally at which I was one of three Brides Maids, fifty years [ago]---and I say it without a blush.

Hope you don't see some highwayman or malefactor swinging from the family tree, if you find some millions hanging also---much the better.

Very sincerely

Lily McC.

APPENDIX FIVE:

The following letter to my brother, John R. Morrissey is from Eileen Oakes, dated 16 February 1979. Eileen answers my brother's question regarding family history.

Feb 16, 1979.

Dear John

So glad to hear from you, as I often wonder what had become of you and Steven.

Sorry we were away when your mail arrived. However, here is the information you are looking for.

Your great grandfather was Thomas Morrissey. He married Mary Callaghan. They had five sons and four daughters. The sons were Michael, Martin, Thomas, Luke and James. The daughters were Mary Ann, Maggie, Jessie and Nellie. Jessie and Nellie were twins.

My mother Mary Ann married Alexander Clapperton, that's where the name Clapperton comes from. My mother and my two older sisters often visited my mother's aunt Mrs. Morrissey in Newcastle. She had a son a doctor and a daughter who married the local pharmacist. So that should be easy to find out more about them. My mother always claimed that the Honourable John Morrissey of St. John's N.B. was her cousin.

I'm sure if you write or visit New Castle you will get a lot more information.

Not ever in New Castle and my two older sisters now one dead and the other in a nursing home. I am unable to go any further.

By the way your great grandfather's sister was a Mrs. McCabe. They lived on Jeanne Mance in Montreal.

Should you be in Montreal after the Easter holidays we would be pleased to see you, as we will be back home by then. I'm sure I could fill in a lot of little details.

My children have been working on their heritage for quite a while.
Best regards,

Eileen.

P.S. Regarding Laurence Morrissey
never heard of him.

APPENDIX SIX:

The following is also from Eileen Oakes and addressed to my brother John R. Morrissey. Written sometime in 1979, Eileen notes a list of family addresses from Lovell's Directory that my brother sent to her. Among others, she identifies the addresses of Thomas Morrissey and his son John M. Morrissey, and adds the following note at the end of the list.

Your great grandfather Thomas was born in N.B. so we were told. My mother used to mention a place named (Merimashe) the spelling may be wrong, however look it up. It could be a small town. He came to Montreal and worked for the firm of Robert Mitchell in St. Henry. His wife Mary Callaghan came from a very well known family in Montreal. Her father owned a shoe factory. They had three prominent priests in the family. One has a school named after him, Luke Callaghan, he was Rev. Canon Luke Callaghan D.D., also Rev. Martin whom your grandfather is named after and Rev. James Callaghan.

Your [grand] father's brothers Michael held a good position with Canada Sugar, Thomas was in the Canadian Forces. James disappeared, and Luke was a salesman. Your grandfather always worked for the C.P.R. telegraph, in fact he took a stroke in his office and died the same day. He was then living on St. Antoine St. Previous to that he lived on Marin. I remember my mother saying that my grandparents lived in St. Henry when my grandmother died. When the home was broken up my grandfather went to live with my parental grandparents the Clapperton's on Aylmer Ave (downtown Montreal). My sister Kathleen and your Aunt Mable used to go every Saturday to Robert Mitchell's to pick up your great grandfather's pension cheque (I don't think it was a cheque it was paid in cash in those days). It seems funny that Laurence Morrissey lived two doors away from my grandfather on Valee St. and we had never heard of him. It looks as though they were brothers. This must have been before my grandfather was married as they lived in St. Henry during their married life.

Now your [grand] father's sisters: My mother was the eldest, she married Alex Clapperton, he was a clerk in the C.P.R. when they married, afterwards my father changed positions. He was ass. manager Montreal Products, also ass. manager Park Theatre of which he had some shares.

Margaret married James Tansey, he was Plumbing Inspector for the City of Montreal.

Nellie married William Walsh, he was employed at Imperial Tobacco Ltd. on St. Antoine St. at what capacity I don't know.

Jessie married Wm Murphy he had a very good position with Northern Electric. I could fill you in with regards to the Sweeneys up to a certain point.

APPENDIX SEVEN:

I have always been interested in family memories, anecdotes, and history, and have recorded much of what I have learned in a diary that I began in January 1965 when I was fourteen years old and still keep. Below are two entries from my diary. The first entry refers to a visit my brother John and I made to our two great aunts Essie and Edna, at the flat they shared with my grandmother on Girouard Avenue. The second entry was written after visiting my Uncle Alex who was in the hospital at the time.

Monday, December 25, 1967

This evening Johnny and I walked over to see Edna and Essie. It is sad. Essie is completely senile while poor Edna is still very coherent. Here are the basic facts I picked up. Grandma married in 1896 at the age of 19. Grandma's mother's maiden name was Flanagan. Grandma married Banty Morrissey. His mother's maiden name was Callaghan. One of Banty's uncles was a Monsignor (that is, one of his mother's brothers), the other brothers of the Monsignor were priests. Their names were Luke and Martin. Apparently, the Callaghans must have had some money to be able to educate a Monsignor.

Grandma moved to 2226 Girouard in 1927, forty years ago. Banty died in 1932. Before that they lived on St. Antoine Street. Banty worked for the C.P.R. as a telegrapher. I understand that he was quite the drinker. A stout short man who often said 'Let's not be sober.' Grandma died in 1965.

Grandma's sisters were Essie (spinster), Edna, Clara, a brother in California and possibly one or two others. Banty, her husband, has twin brothers, and I think he was from a large family.

I think the Morrisseys came over to North America in the 1840s around the time of the Potato Famine in Ireland. Grandma's maiden name was Sweeney.

Friday/ May 24/ 1968

Last night we went to the hospital to see my Uncle Alex out in St. Laurent. He looks very well, restless, wants to go home. Full of the Morrissey wit.

Alex tells me that when he was a boy my brother and Uncle Herbie had scarlet fever. So Alex went to live with his grandparents (on his mother's side). One Friday night his grandfather wouldn't let him go out so he snuck out and went home, tapped on the window and told Grandma, she said do as her father told him, she would deal with him later. She did. She called him a 'bugger' and told him off. After that the grandfather never liked Alex too much.

Alex used to go after school to see his grandmother, the same one. He used to be given crusty bread and sugar. He used to go into the parlour and whistle for her. He says that the whistling was most likely rotten, but she would say 'Oh Alex! You're such a good whistler, you're such a good boy to come and whistle for me. What do you call your whistling?' And Alex would think fast and say 'Shawinigan' or some other name. His grandmother always had every hair in place and was dressed impeccably. They lived near St. Antoine Street.

Alex said that my father always used to study, loved to go to school, and couldn't be made to stop; but eventually had to because they were not rich. I think he quit

in grade seven or eight. He had blue eyes and Grandma called him 'Buttons' because of this. He had fair red hair, almost blonde. Because he had rheumatic fever he later died of a bad heart.

Alex said that his brother Frank was also very intelligent; he and Daddy were the smartest. But Frank didn't want to go to school. Frank died around 1940. He had a bad heart, rheumatism. He started moving in an older group. He started to drink. He died of pneumonia.

Alex was a terror on a bicycle. He would ride down St. Antoine Street and right up the stairs to the door. He was about twelve at the time. He's about 64 now.

APPENDIX EIGHT:

The following is an excerpt of a letter from Edith McAllister of Newcastle, to my brother John R. Morrissey, dated 28 January 1979:

As I am corresponding secretary of our historical society letters of inquiry usually come to me; also I would not be surprised if you are a relative of mine. My great-grandfather, Patrick Morrissy, had a brother Laurence who moved to Montreal and we have relatives there with whom we have lost touch. Their names were McCabe and Clapperton. Do these names sound familiar to you? I would judge that the Laurence Morrissey who left Barnaby River for Montreal would be your great great grandfather.

APPENDIX NINE

NOTES ON MORRISSEYS IN WORLD WAR ONE:

Approximately fifty Morrisseys enlisted to serve in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force (C.E.F.) in World War One. They lived in all parts of Canada, from Newfoundland (which became a province in the late 1940s) to Victoria, British Columbia. Morrisseys who had moved to the United States returned to fight in the war; there is even listed a Morrissey from Ireland. All of these men are of interest and their Attestation Papers give a snapshot of their lives at the moment when they enlisted around ninety years ago. One reads online, from the original document, their birth date, next of kin, home address, religion, condition of health, and can view the signature of some of our ancestors on the day of their enlistment. I regret that due to space limitation, with one exception, I can discuss only Morrisseys that are descended from Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan. However, they all deserve our thanks for their generous service to Canada.

MORRISSEYS FROM MONTREAL IN WORLD WAR ONE

Thomas Morrissey and Mary Callaghan had eleven children. One was my grandfather, Martin Morrissey, who was born on 14 June 1874. Another son is Thomas Laurence Morrissey, named after his father and grandfather. On 22 June 1918 “Lawrence Thomas Morrissey” enlisted in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force. On his Attestation Paper he recorded that he was born on January 28, 1889 (and not in 1879 that I recorded on the Morrissey Family History website) making him twenty-nine years old at the time of enlisting, and that he was married to Emma E. James Morrissey. The couple lived at 1597b Chateaubriand Street in Montreal. Lawrence was five foot seven and half inches tall; his complexion was fair; he had blue eyes and brown hair; and he was employed as a clerk.

I have no doubt that this individual is a son of Thomas Morrissey and Mary Callaghan. However, there is some information that adds special interest to the case. The physician who examined Lawrence when he enlisted and affirmed that he was “Fit for service abroad but not for general service” was Dr. E.J. Mullaly. This is the same Dr. Mullaly who was mentioned in a handwritten letter of 18 June 1956 from Lily McCabe of Montreal to Kathleen “Tally” Morrissy of Newcastle, NB. Tally is a daughter of Charles Morrissy. Lily McCabe is a daughter of Margaret Morrissey and granddaughter of Laurence Morrissey and Johannah Meany. In her letter to Tally Morrissy, Lily McCabe writes, “This week we celebrate the Golden Wedding of Dr. & Mrs. Mullaly at which I was one of the three Brides Maids fifty years ago—and I say it without a blush.” (The complete letter can be read on the Morrissey Family History website)

Lily McCabe died in 1956. But what of her friends, Dr. and Mrs. Mullaly? Father Nicholas Gruner has written “Memories of My Mother”, about Jessie Rosalie Mullaly Gruner, a daughter of Dr. Emmet J. Mullaly and his wife. Father Gruner’s mother died in her eighty-seventh year in 1994. Father Gruner writes:

Just before I left for South America, mother was admitted to St. Mary's Hospital in Montreal. It was particularly appropriate that she should have gone to St. Mary's since it was founded by her own father, Dr. Emmet J. Mullaly, nearly seventy years ago. Though of humble origin, my grandfather became one of the most prominent physicians in Montreal and was one of the first English-speaking commissioners on the Catholic School Board. Sixty years ago, he was instrumental in founding D'Arcy McGee High, the first English-language Catholic High School in Montreal (which I myself attended between 1955 and 1959).

Patricia Mullaly, a sister of Jessie Rosalie Mullaly, and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Emmet J. Mullaly, was interviewed by Patricia Burns for her excellent book, *The Shamrock & The Shield, An Oral History of the Irish in Montreal* (Vehicule Press, Montreal, 1998). Patricia Mullaly remembers her father's experiment "in teaching with my two youngest sisters. He decided to teach them at home... My sister Eileen and I had a private teacher, a lady by the name of (Frankie) Frances McCabe. She was a very charming lady who used to come to the house and give us lessons." This could easily have been Lily McCabe's sister Mary Francis McCabe who died on 6 October 1934. Patricia Burns writes that "Patricia Mullaly was born in 1911...(she) worked for many years for the Red Cross (Veterans' Services) and later the RCAFBF (Royal Canadian Air Force Benevolent Fund). She was also active in many volunteer organizations, such as the St. Mary's Auxiliary and the Catholic Women's League."

There are several other Morrisseys living in Montreal at this time whose Attestation papers can be viewed online, and it is possible that some are descended from Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan. For instance, there is Edward Morrissey, whose next-of-kin is his sister who lived at 76 St. Joseph Boulevard East, Montreal. There is also William John Morrissey of 1493 St. Urbain Street, Montreal, who was born on 6 January 1892 and whose next-of-kin is his mother, Elizabeth Morrissey.

There is also another interesting case, that of Thomas Sydney Morrissey who was born in St. John, NB on 30 August 1890. He lists his vocation as an engineer. This family first came to our attention in the 1893-94 edition of Lovell's Montreal City Directory. At that time T.L. Morrissey, Thomas's father, resided at 55 Park Avenue and was the resident manager of Union Assurance Society on St. Francois Xavier. From 1897 to 1905 the family's address was 1207 Dorchester, and then 949 Dorchester to around 1911. In 1912 the address is 85 Church Hill Avenue, Westmount, and this is the address Thomas gives on his Attestation papers. However, in 1916-17 Thomas's address is 4444 Montrose Avenue, Westmount, which is literally just around the corner from the Church Hill Avenue address. After enlisting in the Canadian Expeditionary Force he resides again at 85 Church Hill Avenue. In 1924, T.L. Morrissey's office is located at 260 St. James Street. The son, Colonel Thomas Sydney Morrissey reappears in 1931-32, he is now vice president and general manager of Combustion Engineering Corporation Limited, and his address is 3275 Cedar Avenue, Westmount.

There is a purpose to this discussion of Thomas Sydney Morrissey. First, the addresses where T.L. Morrissey and his son Thomas Sydney Morrissey resided are all well to do. I often drive on Montrose and Church Hill and this has always been an upper middle class neighbourhood. Second, in the early 1940s, just after my parents married

and were living on Avonmore Avenue in Montreal, my mother remembers receiving a phone call from a Colonel Morrissey inquiring after Morrissey genealogy, and this was probably Thomas Sydney Morrissey. My brother, John Morrissey, remembers seeing a plaque with the name "Thomas Morrissey" inscribed on it. The plaque, which commemorated men who served in World War One, is located at the University Club in Montreal. Third, when one does a search of "Morrissey" under photographs at the McCord Museum in Montreal, two interior photographs from the museum's vast archive of Wm. Notman & Son Photographs show the office where T.L. Morrissey worked at 260 St. James Street in 1894 (Lovell's Directory, 1894-95). Frozen in time, there is even a large ledger on the counter where, no doubt, many people came to do business regarding their insurance policies.

MORRISSEYS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK IN WORLD WAR ONE

John Veriker Morrissy is famous in the family for his role in New Brunswick and Canadian politics, and the Morrissy Bridge. He served in both the provincial legislature of New Brunswick and as a Member of Parliament in Ottawa. John V. Morrissy's son, John Thomas Morrissy was born in Newcastle on 25 April 1889 and enlisted in 1917 when he was twenty-eight years old. John Thomas Morrissy's birth date above is confirmed in the 1901 census. Parenthetically, we also learn in this census report that John Veriker Morrissy's wife's father, Peter Dunn, resided with the family at that time, and that he was born on 2 June 1819.

Richard Herbert Morrissy, one of three sons of Edward Morrissy, enlisted on 1 March 1916. He gives his birthplace as Sumas, Washington; his birth date is 25 May 1895; he was a student at the time; and he lived with his Aunt Jane Morrissy Quinn in Newcastle. The place where he enlisted was Antigonish, Nova Scotia, where he attended St. Francis Xavier University. Herb Morrissy's height is five foot six and a half inches; his complexion and hair colour is fair; and he has grey eyes. As I have written before, it was Dr. Herb Morrissy who was mentioned in our family in Montreal when they visited Newcastle at least seventy to eighty years ago. Jane Morrissy Allan, who I came to know through our family history, is a daughter of Dr. Morrissy.

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTERS

Here is a complete set of Morrissey Family History Newsletters, published from 2004 to 2012. These are the main updates for the site.

- *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, Winter 2004, Issue 1
- *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, Spring 2004, Issue 2
- *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, Fall 2004, Issue 3
- *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, Spring 2005, Issue 4
- *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, Winter 2006, Issue 5
- *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, Fall 2006, Issue 6
- *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, Summer 2007, Issue 7
- *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, Winter 2008, Issue 8
- *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, Summer 2008, Issue 9
- *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, Spring 2009, Issue 10
- *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, Fall 2009, Issue 11
- *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, Winter 2010, Issue 12
- *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, Spring 2012, Issue 13

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER

DESCENDANTS OF PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com

Editor: Stephen Morrissey, Morrissey@champlaincollege.qc.ca

Webmaster: Jake Morrissey, jwmorrissey@sympatico.ca

ISSUE ONE, WINTER 2004

Welcome to the Morrissey Family History Newsletter. This, and future issues of the Newsletter, will contain Morrissey news and updates for the family history website. I hope you find something of interest in the Newsletter. Please email me if you have news you would like included in the Newsletter or if you know someone who would like to be added to the mailing list. Please email me if you would prefer to not receive the newsletter and I will delete your email address from the list.

OBITUARIES:

Herbert Lewis Morrissey (6 February 1938 – 13 August 2003): It is with sadness that I heard the news of Herb Morrissey's death. Herb was a family man and an accomplished magician whose Toronto-based business serves an international clientele (please see www.morrisseymagic.com). "Herbie", as I always knew him, was a first cousin, the only child of Alex and Ivy Morrissey. Herb's widow, Shirley Howe, lived with my family on Oxford Avenue in Montreal for about a year before she married Herb in June, 1959. I remember getting ready for the wedding and meeting her brothers from Prince Edward Island.

Herb was one of those exceptional and rare people about whom you say, "They broke the mould when they made Herb." As a child he was always doing magic tricks, he knew what he wanted to do in life from an early age. I remember Herb doing card tricks on several occasions in our living room. Once we all drove out to a West Island restaurant to see him perform. Another time we stayed up late to watch him on a Radio-Canada television programme hosted by Lise Payette, a future Quebec cabinet minister. I remember Herb learning how to eat fire and when he said that I could be "the youngest fire-eater in Eastern Canada" it meant actually trying to do it.

Herb's parents were good and kind people. He was their only child and there is a photograph on the family history website of Alex holding a new-born Herb taken in 1938 on the back balcony of my grandmother's Girouard Avenue flat. My mother remembers Herbie as the only child at her wedding reception—he was running around—when she married my father Edgar Morrissey in 1940. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, my mother and brother and I had a country cottage in St. Eustache across the street from the cottage Alex and Ivy shared with my grandmother and Aunt Mable, so it was quite a

gathering of family every summer. Ivy's sisters Rosie and Doris, and their father Mr. Lewis, used to visit on summer evenings.

I remember the happy summer evening in 1961 when Herb and Shirley's first child, Kim, was born. Another memory, but a sad one, was the summer evening in 1960 when we heard that Aunt Mable (Morrissey) had died; if I am not mistaken she died when she was visiting P.E.I. with Herb and Shirley. It was quite a blow to her mother, my grandmother, for whom she was a close companion.

After living for many years in Ville St. Laurent, Quebec, Herb and Shirley relocated to Don Mills, Ontario, in the late 1970s. Herb and Shirley have two children, Kim (Blaine Sharpe) and Danny (Phoebe) and two grandchildren, Brandon and Taylor.

Dorothy Magrane Morrissey (1917 – 7 May 2003): It is also with sadness that I mention the passing of Dorothy Morrissey. Dorothy Magrane married Herbert Morrissey at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, in 1939. For several years in the 1950s Herb and Dorothy and their family lived next door to us on Oxford Avenue in Montreal. When my father was in Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, where he died in 1956, Dorothy traveled to Boston to be of help to my mother. Herb and Dorothy had two children, Bob and Linda, and five grandchildren (Kimberley, Marnie, Donna, Jim, and Dan).

Notes on Dr. William P. Morrissey:

William Morrissey (1845) was one of the children of Patrick Morrissey and Rose Farrell of Newcastle, New Brunswick. Williams' father was born in Ireland and came to New Brunswick in 1837 with his parents Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan and his siblings. In New Brunswick, Patrick married and had nine children including William. William's siblings are Catherine (1839), Mary (1845), Patrick (1849), Anne (1851), John Veraker (1854), Sara Jane (1855), Edward (1858), and Francis (1863).

One of the most important documents we have in the Morrissey family history is William's 1866 letter to his uncle, Laurence Morrissey, in Montreal. This letter is full of interesting family history. Laurence, or someone else, thought so highly of the letter that it was sent to Rose McWilliam in New Brunswick; Rose was one of Catherine Morrissey's grandchildren. According to a prefatory note to the letter, written by Tally Morrissey, the original copy of the letter was passed on to Rose McWilliam's daughter Mona and then "taken by her heir Lottie Barry, sister, of Chatham." We don't know who has possession of the original letter now.

My brother, John Morrissey, had a copy of the letter in his family history files for many years. In 1979 John wrote to The Miramichi Historical Society in Newcastle, New Brunswick, inquiring after our family history. In response he received a letter from the Society's Corresponding Secretary, Edith MacAllister who, by coincidence, is herself

descended from the Morrissys in Newcastle. She writes, "I enclose a letter by my great-uncle William Morrissey, to his uncle Laurence in Montreal in 1866... I would judge that the Laurence Morrissey who left Barnaby River for Montreal would be your great-great-grandfather." Edith MacAllister's grandmother was William's sister Catherine Morrissey. Coincidentally, again, Catherine Morrissey, born in 1839, was Laurence's (my great great grandfather's) goddaughter. Patrick Morrissey (William's father) and Laurence Morrissey are siblings. Copies of the letter were then passed down to other generations of the family.

My own acquaintance with William's letter only begins around 1999 when I began corresponding with Jane Morrissey Allan of Miramichi, NB. I also received a copy from Bannon Morrissey and then my brother forwarded to me his research into the family history. Reading Edith MacAllister's letter to my brother I note another coincidence; she writes, "Your letter to Mrs. R.H. Morrissey was given me by her daughter, Jane Haden..." A few years later Jane Haden married Dr. Charles Allan. I spoke on the phone with Jane many times about our family's history.

Some information on William Morrissey can be found in *Family and Descendants of John Millae, Tipperary, Ireland, Ellen Meagher, Tipperary, Ireland*, compiled and privately published by Dave Gillard of Moncton, New Brunswick. My copy of this book was given to me by Jane Morrissey Allan when she visited Montreal in spring, 2000. Dave Gillard's book includes information about the Morrisseys, some of which I have incorporated in our family history. Other information here on Dr. William Morrissey is from Sue McWilliam of Ottawa, Ontario. I highly recommend Sue's informative website for its careful research and photographs; as well, the site also contains much information on the Morrissys. Please see:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb./com/~mcwilliamstevenson/index.html>

William Morrissey's letter to Laurence Morrissey was written on 5 May 1866, when William was twenty-one years old and just deciding to begin his medical studies. He states that he has already spent three years in college, "but not liking college life, and college life not agreeing with me, I left about six months ago, after taking a cruise schooner to recruit my failing health." He mentions entering "the surgery of Dr. J.L. Benson, to prepare myself for entering college, which I intend to do with the help of God next autumn." Even at this time William is planning to move either to New York City or Montreal. He suggests that if Laurence answers his letter he will go to Montreal. Either Laurence never answered the letter or William decided in favour of New York for some other reason.

William Morrissey graduated from The New York Medical College in March 1869. The college, located in Valhalla, Westchester, New York State, received its charter in 1860. It is still "in the Catholic tradition" and provides an excellent education in medicine. From here, William was launched into his medical career.

William married Jeannette Loretta Sutherland, the eldest daughter of Alexander Sutherland, on 10 May 1871, in New York City. The officiating priest was the Reverend

Arthur J. Dorris. Rev. Dorris was at St. Peter's Church in Brooklyn, NY, from 1864-1866. St. Peter's Church, located on the corner of Hicks and Warren, was founded in 1859. In 1872, Rev. Dorris was pastor at St. Joseph's Church in New York.

Dr. Morrissy returned home to Newcastle in October, 1877, the first visit in seven years. Another visit occurred three years later, in August 1881, for the funeral of his father, Patrick Morrissy. During the second visit he also traveled to Campbellton, to visit a married sister.

According to the United States 1880 Census, Dr. Morrissy lived with his family in Brooklyn, NY. His family included his wife "Jenett Morrisey", age 29; daughters Rose, age 7, and Jenny, age 5; sons Willie, age 4, and Frank, age 1; and a domestic servant, Mary McDermint (sic) (probably "McDermott"), born in Ireland, age 18. Dr. Morrissy is listed as age 35. He seems to have been well established in his career and family life. The census place is Brooklyn, Kings (Brooklyn), New York City-Greater, New York.

The following article published in the 1 April 1882 issue of *The Brooklyn Union Argus* newspaper mentions Dr. Morrissy:

1 APRIL 1882

WHISKEY AND SODA.

Patrick O'TOOLE Takes Too Much Whiskey, and Bridget WALSH Gives Him Too Much Soda Bottle.

Patrick O'TOOLE, of 179 Greenpoint Avenue, was struck heavily with a bottle by Mrs. Bridget WALSH last night, and sustained a dangerous wound on the back of the head, which at one time was thought would prove fatal. It appears that Mrs. WALSH's husband recently purchased a liquor saloon, and last night gave an opening reception. O'TOOLE and a party of friends were present, and indulged very freely in alcoholic stimulants. While Mrs. WALSH was engaged in waiting on a customer, O'TOOLE put his arm around her waist, which she resented by striking him on the head with a bottle containing lemon soda, breaking the bottle and inflicting a deep wound. O'TOOLE was conveyed to the station house where he was attended by Dr. MORRISSY. While the doctor was dressing the wound, O'TOOLE became unconscious, and his pulse almost ceased to beat. The doctor thought the man was dying and had a priest summoned. Dr. LOUGHRAN came in person and administered the last rites of the Catholic Church to the supposed dying man. After diligent working the doctor brought O'TOOLE back to consciousness, when he was removed to his home. Mrs. WALSH was arrested this morning.

It is possible Dr. Morrissy worked at the Brooklyn State Hospital, located at Nassau Street and Jay Street, around four miles from 179 Greenpoint Avenue mentioned above. Brooklyn State Hospital included the rather Dickensian sounding 1st Alms House

and the Poor House and Hospital. Located in the Brooklyn State Hospital was a lower room that served as a police station or lock up. Perhaps Dr. Morrissy worked at the hospital and was on duty the day of the incident on Greenpoint Avenue. In 1886, Dr. Morrissy was appointed Surgeon to the Police Force. This was probably a political appointment as in the same newspaper article that this appears it is noted that Dr. Morrissy was also “a member of the 17th Ward Democratic Association of Brooklyn, NY.”

In 1886, Dr. Morrissy and his family lived at 115 Milton Street in the Greenpoint neighbourhood of Brooklyn. Greenpoint is located on the western edge of Long Island, NY. Looking across the East River from Greenpoint, there is a spectacular view of downtown Manhattan. The neighbourhoods in this part of Brooklyn include Long Island City, Astoria, Greenpoint, and Williamsburg. From 1840 to 1860, shipbuilding was the major industry of Greenpoint. Later, it became a residential neighbourhood with factories and commerce. Greenpoint was amalgamated with Brooklyn in 1855.

Milton Street is one street south of Greenpoint Avenue. At the eastern end of Milton is Manhattan Avenue where St. Anthony's Church, constructed in 1874, is located. Due to its close proximity to 115 Milton, St. Anthony's would most likely have been the church the Morrissy family attended.

Today, on Milton Street between Franklin and Manhattan Avenue in Greenpoint, you will find attractive semi-detached single-family dwellings; some have large Bay windows on the second floor and a semi-enclosed balcony on the top, third floor. Brownstone houses can be found on Greenpoint Avenue and Kent Street. Greenpoint Avenue and Franklin, near where the Morrissys lived, now seem to be comprised of old three and four story industrial buildings; on street level some of the stores are boarded or closed. There are also three story apartment buildings.

Dr. William Morrissy died in 1898, in his early-fifties. Sue McWilliam points out that William Morrissy's brother John Veraker Morrissy mentions him in an 1899 letter to their other brother Frank Morrissy in Minnesota: “Bill died of liver complaints and Bright's disease and dropsy or a complication of diseases probably of liver complaint.” Sue notes that “Brights disease is kidney disease, dropsy is edema—maybe he was diabetic.”

Notes:

A copy of Dr. William Morrissy's letter to his uncle Laurence Morrissey and John Veraker Morrissy's letter of 1899 to his brother Frank may be read in the Appendices of the Morrissey Family History website.

The 1882 article on Dr. Morrissy can be found at www.bklyn-genealogy-info.com. This is an excellent site for genealogical and historical information on Brooklyn, NY.

Some of the above information on Greenpoint is from Frank Dmuchowski who grew up in that neighbourhood; information on Greenpoint, including photographs of the community taken by Frank Dmuchowski, can be seen at www.greenpt.com.

WWW.MORRISSEYFAMILYHISTORY.COM :
LETTERS, INFORMATION, & WEBSTATS:

My husband came across your website while looking up information re: Frank Morrissey. He was my grandfather, although I never knew him.

My mother was Patsy Morrissey, the only child of Frank and Eve (Dubois). Patsy (Pat) married Peter Robb of Montreal and there were four children. Twin boys, Francis Donald and Peter David, Christopher Michael and Patricia Joanne (me).

I will send my brothers the information from your web-site. They will be so pleased to find out so much information about our mother and her family. My husband and I tried to get information about Frank through the Montreal Canadienne organization. We were referred to Bob Morrissey of the Montreal Gazette who we wrote to, but did not receive a reply. Many months later I received a letter from his mother, with pictures of her and some of the Morrissey family.

If you would like pictures and information about Eve Dubois, Patsy (my mother) or of myself and my brothers, please e-mail us and we will be glad to send them to you.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Patty Ferrari

Grateful thanks for suggesting that I check the Montreal phone book in the search for my great uncle Charlton's family.

I found an M Charlton in St Antoine Street and wrote in the hope there might be a link. To my great delight, it was Mark Charlton—grandson of Art Charlton—who forwarded the letter to his grandmother — daughter-in-law of my long lost Uncle Peter.

She kindly wrote a long letter enclosing photographs and I've since replied with copies of certificates, emigration details, photos, etc.

It has taken more than two years to finally trace our family, so thank you once again for your help.

With best wishes from

Sheila Fermor Clarkson
England

The following appeared in the Lorraine Gosselin's informative "Computree" column of the December 2003 issue of *Connections*, Journal of The Quebec Family History Society (please see <http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html>):

Morrissey Family History

Well-known Montreal poet and teacher (and QFHS member) Stephen Morrissey has created a site you will want to visit, even if you have no Morrissey ancestors. We rarely include personal family sites in Computree, but this one is different in its concept. Although genealogical information is included, it is presented in the form of a book. Well-selected and positioned photos are used in a very effective way to frame the story: Old family photos, as well as contemporary ones of tombstones, family homes, historical plaques, serve to illustrate his material. People contemplating writing their own family history will find many good ideas at www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com. To read more about Stephen, consult his personal site at www.stephenmorrissey.ca.

(Please note: The design and layout of both sites is the work of our Webmaster, Jake Morrissey. SM)

Webstats:

Since the site came on-line in mid-July, 2003 to the beginning of December, 2003, there have been over 1600 individual visits to the site and over 12,000 hits. In July the daily average number of visitors was four; by early December there had been on average over fifteen visitors per day. Webstats haven't been available since December 5th, 2003.

I would like to wish you all a Happy New Year for 2004!

Stephen Morrissey

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER

DESCENDANTS OF PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com

Editor: Stephen Morrissey, Morrissey@champlaincollege.qc.ca

Webmaster: Jake Morrissey, jwmorrissey@sympatico.ca

ISSUE # TWO, SPRING 2004

Welcome to the Morrissey Family History Newsletter. This, and future issues of the Newsletter, will contain Morrissey news and updates for the family history website. I hope you find something of interest in the Newsletter. Please email me if you have news you would like included in the Newsletter or if you know someone who would like to be added to the mailing list. Please email me if you would prefer to not receive the newsletter and I will delete your email address from the list.

OBITUARIES:

Jane Morrissy Allan (1940 – 21 January 2004): It is several months now since Jane Morrissy Allan died in Miramichi, New Brunswick, the end of a long battle with cancer. A daughter of Dr. R.H. Morrissy and Mary Calder Morrissy, Jane is survived by her husband Dr. Charles Allan, sister Kathleen, two brothers, Paul and Richard, nephews, nieces, and other family members. Hearing of my interest in our family's history, Jane contacted me in 1998. For several years we spoke regularly on the telephone and met once—Jane, her husband, and myself—at a restaurant in Westmount.

In the 1930s my grandmother, Edith Sweeney Morrissey, visited Newcastle and spoke later of the kindness of Dr. Herb Morrissey. From time-to-time, other relatives from Montreal also visited Newcastle and it seems to be Dr. Morrissy that is often mentioned in this respect. Jane was proud of her father; if Jane was like her father, then no wonder people were so impressed with Dr. Morrissy. With Jane, one had an immediate intimacy, an immediate friendship. She seemed to be always cheerful, thoughtful, interested in other people, and generous, even in the midst of illness.

Kathleen Morrissy (1911 – 2003): Kathleen “Tally” Morrissy died in 2003 in Miramichi, NB at the age of 92 years. I am told that Tally Morrissy had a distinguished career in social work in New Brunswick. Her father, Charles Morrissy, was Mayor of Newcastle for three years before entering federal politics and being elected as Member of Parliament for Northumberland, NB, in 1926. Tally Morrissy's grandfather was John Veraker Morrissy, a businessman who entered both provincial and federal politics: he served three terms in the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, during which he was Minister of Public Works, as well as being elected in 1921 as Member of Parliament in

Ottawa for Northumberland, NB. John Veraker Morrissy was the brother of Edward Morrissy, Jane Morrissy Allan's grandfather. John Veraker Morrissy's father was a brother of Laurence Morrissey, who moved to Montreal from Newcastle in the early 1840s and is the progenitor of our family here.

Notes on the Callaghans:

I still have an article that I cut from *The Montreal Star* on 21 August 1972, that mentions both Father Martin Callaghan (born 20 November 1846; died 10 June 1915) and his younger brother Father Luke Callaghan (born 2 February 1865; died 12 April 1931). The Callaghans are related to the Morrisseys by marriage. Mary Callaghan married Laurence Morrissey and Johannah Meany's son, Thomas Morrissey, on 20 November 1867 at St. Patrick's Church; this is the church where Father Martin Callaghan would serve for many years, eventually as the first Montreal-born pastor from 1902 to 1908. Father Martin, Father Luke, and their brother Father James Callaghan (born 18 October 1847; died 7 February 1901) are all brothers of Mary Callaghan. The *Montreal Star* article reads, in part,

The Montreal Chinese community dates back to 1863. The first Catholic clergyman to serve the spiritual needs of the Chinese here was Rev. Martin Callaghan. One of his first religious duties was to baptize 58 Chinese. Over the years, he delighted his Oriental friends with his violin street-playing in the downtown area on Saturday evenings.

Assisted by his brother, Rev. Luke Callaghan, he continued his services to the local Chinese until 1912 when advancing years compelled him to curtail this type of work.

The three Callaghan priests were quite different in temperament. Father Martin was a man of the people, evangelical in spirit, gifted and generous, he converted upwards of three thousand people to Catholicism. His interests were varied and included music, both original composition and performance, and Canadian folklore. Father James Callaghan, the middle brother of the three priests, seems a quiet and unassuming man who was much loved by his parishoners. He first served at St. Ann's Church in Griffintown, the Irish neighbourhood adjacent to both Pointe St. Charles and Old Montreal. Most of his career was at St. Patrick's Church but he was also chaplain at Hôtel Dieu Hospital and the Royal Victoria Hospital. Father James predeceased his two other brothers who entered the priesthood. He and Father Martin are buried in the crypt at the Grand Séminaire de Montréal on Sherbrooke Street West near Atwater. Father Luke was ambitious and achieved much in his clerical career. After earning a doctorate in theology at Urban University in Rome, he returned to Montreal in 1898 where he was assistant Chancellor at the Archbishop's Palace. Father Luke Callaghan's greatest achievement is the construction of St. Michael's Church located at 5580 St-Urbain Street in Montreal's Mile End neighbourhood. A block away from St. Michael's is the Luke Callaghan Memorial School, although it is no longer used for educational purposes.

There is really not enough room here to do justice regarding the Callaghan priests except that they are an honour to the whole family, even these many years after their deaths. My Aunt Mable Morrissey was proud of the priests, as many of us are proud of them to this day. They were Aunt Mable's, and my father's, great uncles and she probably met both Father Martin and Father Luke when she was young. Allan Hustak devotes a chapter to Father Martin Callaghan in his book, *Saint Patrick's of Montreal: The Biography of a Basilica* (Montreal, Vehicule Press, 1998). Today, if you enter the administrative building of St. Patrick's Church, you will find a Notman Studio photograph of Father Martin Callaghan, along with the other pastors of St. Patrick's, on the wall in the hallway leading to the church offices. If you were to visit the basement of the church, as my son and I have done, you will find a weathered stone plaque leaning against one of the original floor supports, dedicated to Father James Callaghan. How it got there and where it was originally located is unknown to me. It should also be added that the three Callaghan priests came from very humble economic origins. Their father was a shoemaker or leather worker and the parents immigrated to Montreal from Co. Kilkenny, Ireland in 1845, apparently having lived for a while in Newfoundland where their first child, Mary Callaghan, was born on 1 March 1845. They had nine children in all. Their sons Martin, Luke, and James received an excellent education and promotion from the working class by the Catholic Church.

A family anecdote about the priests is that my grandmother Edith Sweeney Morrissey, who married Martin Morrissey in 1895, asked one of the priests for financial help which she didn't receive. I suspect this may have been Father Luke; however, I have a bias in favour of Father Martin who was known for his generosity, even going as far as paying for the education of someone to become a medical doctor. The anecdote continues that one of the priests, this would have been Martin, was buried in a plain wooden casket, while the other, Luke, had a much more ornate and expensive casket, and that the streets were crowded with mourners at Martin's funeral. I have visited the graves of all three brothers, two in the crypt at the Sulpician Seminary as noted above, and Father Luke Callaghan's grave is at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery in the Callaghan family plot. (Please see notes # 1 and 2 below.)

It was in 1998 that I first received a letter from Sharon Callaghan and then met both Sharon and her brother Kevin Callaghan. Sharon Callaghan, a great great niece of the three priests, as I am their great great nephew, is the authority on the history of their lives. Indeed, the last twelve months have seen at least two of the three priests, or some aspect of their work, mentioned in the newspapers. Even this month, on 5 May 2004, there was an article in the *Montreal Gazette* on the Fleming Windmill, an image of which serves as the logo of Ville de LaSalle. Father Martin in the early years of the twentieth century owned the Fleming Windmill, which dates back to the early years of the nineteenth century, and which is now the center of some dispute regarding building an outdoor theatre next to the historic structure. Last year, on 28 June 2003, a page-long article by John Kalbfleisch in the *Montreal Gazette*, on St. Patrick's Church, included an early portrait of Father Martin.

There are some interesting photographs that Sharon Callaghan has shared with me of both Fathers Martin and James, taken at the Notman Photographic Studio in Montreal. The Notmans are important in Montreal history for their extensive documentation of life in the second half of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century. At any rate, there are photographs of Father James taken on 3 August 1896 and photographs of Father Martin taken on different dates, including 20 May 1903. A curious coincidence regarding the photographs of Martin is that on the same page of photographs, but taken the next day, on 21 May 1903, appear two photographic portraits of “D. Morrice”, the father of one of Canada’s pre-eminent painters, James Wilson Morrice who was born in Montreal in 1865.

This past summer Harvey Shepherd, also writing in *The Gazette*, on 26 July and again on 21 September 2003, informed readers of tours of St. Michael’s Church available to the public. St. Michael’s is a landmark in Montreal, visible from several miles away at the lookout on Mount Royal facing towards the Plateau and the east end of the city. The church is built in the style of Hagia Sophia in Istanbul, Turkey. St. Michael’s is a large domed structure with an entrance façade and minaret on the east side to the rear of the church building. Shepherd writes, “Back in the early 20th century, it [St. Michael’s] was said to be the largest English-speaking parish in Quebec, with more than 1,800 families or close to 15,000 parishoners, mainly Irish in origin.” Of course, after reading this article with its offer of a tour, I soon visited St. Michael’s Church, which I had so far only seen from the outside. As you enter, on the far left side on the ceiling, is Father Luke’s name written in Latin. St. Michael’s now serves a predominantly Polish congregation. The church was built in 1914-1915 with funds largely raised by Father Luke Callaghan.

Aristide Beaugrand-Champagne, the architect of St. Michael’s, achieved what was then highly innovative in his design and construction of the dome of the church. The magnificent dome is constructed with reinforced concrete, a first in Montreal until duplicated, but on a much larger scale, at St. Joseph’s Oratory on Queen Mary Road. The dome at St. Michael’s has a diameter of 23 metres and is flanked by two half domes; covering the nave that reaches 40 metres from the centre of the dome are two arches with a diameter of 16.5 metres each. The inside of the church seats 1400 people and in Father Luke’s day simultaneous services were held in a large basement auditorium, seating over 1200 people, because of the capacity attendance inside the church. Incidentally, Beaugrand-Champagne also designed the award winning Chalet de la Montagne, facing south on Mount Royal and overlooking the downtown of the city. Now called Parc du Mont Royal, the design of this prominent park, inaugurated in 1876 and located in central Montreal, is by Frederick Law Olmstead who also designed Central Park in New York City.

Original art work at St. Michael’s was created by Guido Nincheri, who was born in Prato, Italy, in 1885. In 1914 Nincheri moved to Montreal where he and his wife lived until his death. Nincheri’s first large commission in Montreal was to create the frescoes and stained-glass windows that decorate the dome and walls of St. Michael’s Church. The stained-glass windows, circling the entire circumference of the dome, flood the entire church with light and colour. When standing on the upper pulpit overlooking the interior

of the church—as I have done—one is overwhelmed with sunlight and the magnificence of this building. Later, between 1928 and 1951, Nincheri designed the interior of the prestigious St-Léon-de-Westmount Church on Boulevard de Maisonneuve in Westmount. Although Nincheri lived for a few years in the United States he considered Montreal his home and was buried at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery after his death in 1973. St. Michael's Church deserves some much-needed restoration work and the church could then be used, at least part-time, as a concert hall. It is a remarkable edifice—both magnificent and majestic—and well worth visiting on a Sunday morning when open to the public. I am grateful to Mr. Kevin Cohalan, the Executive Director of the Volunteer Bureau of Montreal, who was instrumental in organizing the summer-long open-house at St. Michael's which was an invaluable opportunity to visit the church pretty much at one's own convenience during daytime hours. I was given, generously, *carte blanche* to go where I liked in the church on my two visits there last summer.

Another tour, organized for a few of us by Sharon Callaghan, was of Le Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice de Montréal, immediately adjacent to Notre Dame Cathedral in Old Montreal. Notre Dame is in some ways the most prominent church in Montreal. Facing Place d'Armes on Rue Notre Dame, it is at Notre Dame Cathedral that funerals for distinguished politicians are held, for instance, Prime Minister Trudeau, and others. This was the tour of a lifetime as the Séminaire is not usually open to the public. We met the curé, visited his apartment in the Séminaire, and met other "Gentlemen of St-Sulpice" as they are known. The Séminaire has a vast archival collection going back to the 1600s that is being sorted and organized on the premises by a curator and several assistants. Founded in France by Jean-Jacques Olier (1608-1657), the Sulpician Order played a pivotal role in Montreal's history. The Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice, established between 1657 and 1740, had nine rural parishes on the Island of Montreal, including the mother parish of Notre Dame. The first building of the Seminary was constructed in 1685, followed by additions in 1705, 1715, and 1848. Monsieur Rolland Litalien, p.s.s., our guide on this tour, took us throughout the whole fascinating complex of buildings that make up the Séminaire. This included the attic where old books line the walls, to the basement where a wine cellar and root cellar were once located, and then a sub-basement 35 feet below street level where meat was stored year round. The whole visit was fascinating and ended with an epiphanous moment when we emerged from a long hallway to find ourselves in Notre Dame Cathedral itself. Incidentally, Father Luke Callaghan gave the first sermon in English at Notre Dame Cathedral on 6 September 1904.

Articles written by Father Martin Callaghan can be found in the archival holdings at the Bibliothèque Nationale de Québec; they include Father Martin Callaghan's talk on the subject of religious missions in Montreal, given before fellow delegates on 10 June 1909, at the Washington Congress of Missionaries. Also, Father Martin's sermon, "The Shamrock or Ireland's threefold love" can also be found at the library, and was presented by Father Martin at St. Patrick's Church on, appropriately, St. Patrick's Day, 17 March 1877. A speech by Father James Callaghan, entitled "Columbus, 1492-1892: 400th anniversary sermon", given at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, October 23, 1892 is also catalogued at the library.

I remember, a few years ago, Sharon Callaghan visiting our home and I commented at that time that it was remarkable that our families, united in 1867, still know each other after so many years. This was doubly impressed upon me when Sharon mailed me the baptismal certificate of John Michael Callaghan, who was born on 15 April 1862, and is Sharon's great grandfather as well as being a brother of the priests and of my great grandmother Mary Callaghan. Sharon pointed out that Laurence Morrissey, my great great grandfather, was John Michael Callaghan's godfather. A last note: Sharon Callaghan is writing a history of the priests which I obviously support and very much look forward to reading. It should make fascinating reading, for the three priests dedicated themselves to their religion, community service, education, and improving society.

Notes:

1. The Callaghan plot at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery is 0055 N. Among other family members, also buried there are Thomas Morrissey (buried 15 October 1916) and his wife Mary Callaghan (buried 30 April 1906); and Mary's parents John Callaghan (buried 27 April 1905) and Bridget Phelan (buried 20 February 1890).
2. A crypt is simply a place of burial in the basement of a building, in this case a seminary and adjoining church. I believe the crypt at the Sulpician Seminary is the only one still in use in Quebec and possibly in North America, although the crypt at the Grey Nuns Convent on present-day Boulevard Rene Levesque may also still be in use. The crypt at the Sulpician Seminary is fairly large, bright with natural light from windows as well as fluorescent lighting, and remarkably antiseptic. You descend some wooden stairs to the crypt where there is a cement walkway; wooden crosses with names of the deceased are placed where there are graves. The names of members of the Sulpician Order who were buried here in the past, including Father Martin Callaghan, can be found written in a list on black wooden boards. After fifty years, bodies are disinterred and any bone fragments, and so on, that remain are placed in separate boxes in a cabinet at the far end of the crypt, labeled with the priest's name; this is where Father James Callaghan's remains can be found.

WWW.MORRISSEYFAMILYHISTORY.COM :

INFORMATION, & WEBSTATS:

Kathleen Tansey: Margaret Morrissey (born, 29 December 1871; died, 28 October 1927) married Patrick Tansey at St. Anthony's Church in Montreal on 14 February 1898. Margaret Morrissey Tansey is the great granddaughter of Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan, the granddaughter of Laurence Morrissey and Johannah Meany, the daughter of Thomas Morrissey and Mary Callaghan, and the sister of Martin Morrissey (born, 14

June 1874; died, 13 February 1932). I recently came across some of the history of the Tansey family in Montreal, of which Kathleen Tansey is a direct descendant. The Tansey family have lived in this city since at least 1845. Kathleen, a lawyer practicing in Montreal, lives only a few blocks from my home.

Webstats: Since www.MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com came on-line in mid-July, 2003 to mid-May, 2004 there have been over 4,500 individual visitors to the site and over 30,000 hits. Visitors to the site are from all parts of the world. On average, each day there are about twenty visitors to the site.

Spring has finally, but tentatively, arrived in Montreal. We are all looking forward to a pleasant summer!

Stephen Morrissey

Copyright © Stephen Morrissey, Montreal, Canada, 2004

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER

DESCENDANTS OF PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com

Editor: Stephen Morrissey, Morrissey@champlaincollege.qc.ca

Webmaster: Jake Morrissey, jwmorrissey@videotron.ca

ISSUE THREE, FALL 2004

Welcome to the Morrissey Family History Newsletter. This, and future issues of the Newsletter, will contain Morrissey news and updates for the family history website. I hope you find something of interest in the Newsletter. Please email me if you have news you would like included in the Newsletter or if you know someone who would like to be added to the mailing list. Please email me if you would prefer to not receive the newsletter and I will delete your email address from the list.

OBITUARIES:

Hugh Morrissy (25 March 1932 – 3 December 2003): Several years ago Hugh Morrissy of St. Paul, Minnesota wrote to me: “My lineage, that I know of, starts with my great great grandfather Patrick and Mary Phelan from Clonmel, Tipperary, Ireland. They moved to New Castle NB Canada in 1837. They produced six children, my great grandfather was Patrick [Morrissy] who married Rose Farrell. Pat and Rose really produced and had nine children, one of which was my grandfather Francis (Frank). He married Louise Holt and had two boys, John and my father Hugh. My father married Bernice Orth and had three children, Mary Lou, Patricia, and baby Hugh (that’s me). All except me have passed on. I’m still alive and well at 68... I discovered the Morrissy family in Canada from my grandfather’s death certificate saying he was from New Castle NB. I pursued that lead and found a new family. They are wonderful.”

I am told that Hugh found his New Brunswick relatives by phoning the Morrissys listed in the Miramichi phone book, then he flew up to New Brunswick and met them! Hugh died last December 2003 at age seventy-one years, two weeks after surgery for lung cancer. He is survived by his wife Delores (“Dee”), and his three daughters: Rose (Steve) Feesl, Gina (Greg) Mayer, and Toni (Wayne) Malone. Hugh was retired from 3M after thirty-two years.

NOTES ON MORRISSEYS IN WORLD WAR ONE:

Approximately fifty Morrisseys enlisted to serve in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force (C.E.F.) in World War One. They lived in all parts of Canada, from Newfoundland (which became a province in the late 1940s) to Victoria, British

Columbia. Morrisseys who had moved to the United States returned to fight in the war; there is even listed a Morrissey from Ireland. All of these men are of interest and their Attestation Papers, available on-line at <http://data2.collectionscanada.ca>, give a snapshot of their lives at the moment when they enlisted around ninety years ago. One reads online, from the original document, their birth date, next of kin, home address, religion, condition of health, and can view the signature of some of our ancestors on the day of their enlistment. I regret that due to space limitation, with one exception, I can discuss only Morrisseys that I know are descended from Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan. However, they all deserve our thanks for their generous service to Canada.

Morrisseys from Montreal in World War One: Thomas Morrissey and Mary Callaghan had eleven children. One was my grandfather, Martin Morrissey, who was born on 14 June 1874. Another son is Thomas Laurence Morrissey, named after his father and grandfather. On 22 June 1918 “Lawrence Thomas Morrissey” enlisted in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force. On his Attestation Paper he recorded that he was born on January 28, 1889 (and not in 1879 that I recorded on the Morrissey Family History website) making him twenty-nine years old at the time of enlisting, and that he was married to Emma E. James Morrissey. The couple lived at 1597b Chateaubriand Street in Montreal. Lawrence was five foot seven and half inches tall; his complexion was fair; he had blue eyes and brown hair; and he was employed as a clerk.

I have no doubt that this individual is a son of Thomas Morrissey and Mary Callaghan. However, there is some information that adds special interest to the case. The physician who examined Lawrence when he enlisted and affirmed that he was “Fit for service abroad but not for general service” was Dr. E.J. Mullaly. This is the same Dr. Mullaly who was mentioned in a handwritten letter of 18 June 1956 from Lily McCabe of Montreal to Kathleen “Tally” Morrissy of Newcastle, NB. Tally is a daughter of Charles Morrissy. Lily McCabe is a daughter of Margaret Morrissey and granddaughter of Laurence Morrissey and Johannah Meany. In her letter to Tally Morrissy, Lily McCabe writes, “This week we celebrate the Golden Wedding of Dr. & Mrs. Mullaly at which I was one of the three Brides Maids fifty years ago—and I say it without a blush.” (The complete letter can be read on the Morrissey Family History website)

Lily McCabe died in 1956. But what of her friends, Dr. and Mrs. Mullaly? Father Nicholas Gruner has written “Memories of My Mother”, about Jessie Rosalie Mullaly Gruner, a daughter of Dr. Emmet J. Mullaly and his wife. Father Gruner’s mother died in her eighty-seventh year in 1994. Father Gruner writes:

Just before I left for South America, mother was admitted to St. Mary’s Hospital in Montreal. It was particularly appropriate that she should have gone to St. Mary’s since it was founded by her own father, Dr. Emmet J. Mullaly, nearly seventy years ago. Though of humble origin, my grandfather became one of the most prominent physicians in Montreal and was one of the first English-speaking commissioners on the Catholic School Board. Sixty years ago, he was instrumental in founding D’Arcy McGee High, the first English-language

Catholic High School in Montreal (which I myself attended between 1955 and 1959).

There are several other Morrisseys living in Montreal at this time whose Attestation papers can be viewed online, and it is possible that some are descended from Patrick Morrissy and Mary Phelan. For instance, there is Edward Morrissey, whose next-of-kin is his sister who lived at 76 St. Joseph Boulevard East, Montreal. There is also William John Morrissy of 1493 St. Urbain Street, Montreal, who was born on 6 January 1892 and whose next-of-kin is his mother, Elizabeth Morrissey.

There is also another interesting case, that of Thomas Sydney Morrissey who was born in St. John, NB on August 30, 1890. He lists his vocation as an engineer. This family first came to our attention in the 1893-94 edition of Lovell's Montreal City Directory. At that time T.L. Morrissey, Thomas's father, resided at 55 Park Avenue and was the resident manager of Union Assurance Society on St. Francois Xavier. From 1897 to 1905 the family's address was 1207 Dorchester, and then 949 Dorchester to around 1911. In 1912 the address is 85 Church Hill Avenue, Westmount, and this is the address Thomas gives on his Attestation papers. However, in 1916-17 Thomas's address is 4444 Montrose Avenue, Westmount, which is literally just around the corner from the Church Hill Avenue address. After enlisting in the Canadian Expeditionary Force he resides again at 85 Church Hill Avenue. In 1924, T.L. Morrissey's office is located at 260 St. James Street. The son, Colonel Thomas Sydney Morrissey reappears in 1931-32, he is now vice president and general manager of Combustion Engineering Corporation Limited, and his address is 3275 Cedar Avenue, Westmount.

There is a purpose to this discussion of Thomas Sydney Morrissey. First, the addresses where T.L. Morrissey and his son Thomas Sydney Morrissey resided are all well to do. I often drive on Montrose near Church Hill Avenue, a location that is distant not in miles but in social privilege and wealth from the Irish Griffintown, or the rest of the "city below the hill". Second, in the early 1940s, just after my parents married and were living on Avonmore Avenue in Montreal, my mother remembers receiving a phone call from a Colonel Morrissey inquiring after Morrissey genealogy, and this is probably the same person of whom I am now writing. Third, when one does a search of "Morrissey" under photographs at the Bibliotheque Nationale de Quebec, two interior photographs of the office where T.L. Morrissey worked on St. James Street are displayed. Frozen in time, there is even a large ledger on the counter where, no doubt, many people came to do business regarding their insurance policies.

Morrisseys from New Brunswick in World War One: John Veraker Morrissy is famous in the family for his role in New Brunswick and Canadian politics, and the Morrissy Bridge. He served in both the provincial legislature of New Brunswick and as a Member of Parliament in Ottawa. John V. Morrissy's son, John Thomas Morrissy was born in Newcastle on 25 April 1889 and enlisted in 1917 when he was twenty-eight years old. John Thomas Morrissey's birth date above is confirmed in the 1901 census. Parenthetically, we also learn in this census report that John Veraker Morrissy's wife's

father, Peter Dunn, resided with the family at that time, and that he was born on 2 June 1819.

Richard Herbert Morrissy, one of three sons of Edward Morrissy, enlisted on 1 March 1916. He gives his birthplace as Sumas, Washington; his birth date is 25 May 1895; he was a student at the time; and he lived with his Aunt Jane Morrissy Quinn in Newcastle. The place where he enlisted was Antigonish, Nova Scotia, where he attended St. Francis Xavier University. Herb Morrissy's height is five foot six and a half inches; his complexion and hair colour is fair; and he has grey eyes. As I have written before, it was Dr. Herb Morrissy who was mentioned in our family in Montreal when they visited Newcastle at least seventy to eighty years ago. Jane Morrissy Allan, who I came to know through this family history, is a daughter of Dr. Morrissy.

Note: Variant spellings above of "Morrisey" are as found in original sources.

A note on Edward Morrissy's first wife, Sarah Campbell:

Edward Morrissy is a grandson of Patrick Morrissy and Mary Phelan. Edward was born in Newcastle, New Brunswick in 1858; he left Miramichi and worked on the railroad in Washington State and British Columbia, where he died in Penticton, BC on 17 December 1940, age 82 years. He married Sara Moore Campbell and they had three children, Edward, William and Herbert (later, Dr. Herbert Morrissy).

Jane Morrissy, one of Edward Morrissy's grandchildren, told me that Sara Moore Campbell was fourteen years Edward's junior. She would therefore have been born in 1872, and according to Jane died in 1964. According to the BC Archives Edward Anelrose Morrissy married Sara Moore Campbell on 22 October 1889 in New Westminster, BC. On 21 August 1899, a Mary Moore Campbell married James Nelson Aitchison in New Westminster, and this could be a sister of Sara Moore Campbell. While Campbell is a very common Scottish surname, the practise was to place the mother's maiden name before the surname, thus "Moore" may have been Sara Campbell's mother's maiden name.

According to the BC Archives, James Nelson Aitchison died in New Westminster on 13 June 1927. He can also be found on a BC voters list in 1898 in Cordova, BC where his employment is listed as a "tailor".

Web stats: As of mid-November 2004, there have been over 7,500 visitors to the Morrissyfamilyhistory.com website and over 46,500 hits.

It is a grey and rainy Remembrance Day here in Montreal. The leaves have almost all fallen and winter is just around the corner.

Best wishes,

Stephen Morrissey

Copyright © Stephen Morrissey, Montreal, Canada, 2004

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER

DESCENDANTS OF PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com

Editor: Stephen Morrissey, Morrissey@Champlaincollege.qc.ca

Webmaster: Jake Morrissey, jwmorrissey@videotron.ca

ISSUE FOUR, SPRING 2005

Welcome to the Morrissey Family History Newsletter. This, and future issues of the Newsletter, will contain Morrissey news and updates for the family history website. I hope you find something of interest in the Newsletter. Please email me if you have news you would like included in the Newsletter or if you know someone who would like to be added to the mailing list. Please email me if you would prefer to not receive the newsletter and I will delete your email address from the list.



NOTES ON DOROTHY MAGRANE MORRISSEY:

Gerry and Claire Bisailon of Rochester, New Hampshire have recently communicated with me regarding their relative Dorothy Magrane. Of course, I immediately recognized the name as my Aunt Dorothy who married my Uncle Herb Morrissey. They had two children, Linda and Bob Morrissey and lived almost next door to us when we were growing up on Oxford Avenue in Montreal's Notre Dame de Grace neighbourhood in the 1950s and early 1960s.

Photograph: Dorothy Magrane Morrissey.

Dorothy Magrane and Herb Morrissey married at St. Patrick's Church in Montreal in 1939; my father, Edgar Morrissey, was the best man at the wedding. In the 1936-1937 edition of *Lovell's Montreal Directory*, Herb is listed as living at the family home at 2226 Girouard Avenue and employed as a musician. He had a band in which my father played guitar, banjo, and string bass. Music was always a part of the Morrissey family. There was an upright piano as you entered the living room of the flat on Girouard Avenue and I remember, when I was around ten years and staying for the day at my grandmother's flat, asking her to play the piano. I think she played a few notes before she said she had forgotten how to play. There was also a cabinet in the living room, between the large maroon couch and a big easy chair, with old sheet music in it. In the dining room there was an old Victrola record player, the kind that required winding, and it still had a container of steel needles once used to play records. In 1937-1938, again according to *Lovell's*, Herb worked for North End Motors. In 1940 he worked as an accountant at Leduc Auto and he and Dorothy lived at apartment # 4, 3811 Prud'homme Avenue, several blocks west of Girouard.

The following information is from an informative genealogy prepared by Claire and Gerry Bisailon. Dorothy Magrane was born in Montreal in 1917. Her parents were Bernadette Gagnon and George Raymond Magrane. Bernadette Gagnon was one of four daughters and two sons of Elzear Gagnon and Emma Blanchette. Elzear Gagnon married Emma Blanchette on 17 July 1876 in Windsor, Quebec. Windsor, located in Quebec's Eastern Townships, is a few miles north of Sherbrooke. Elzear Gagnon was born on 28 February 1853 in Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec and died possibly in Montreal around 1932-1933. Emma Blanchette was born on 18 April 1857 and her parents were Damase (Pierre) Blanchette and Rosalie (Marie) Lemieux. Emma Blanchette died at the Montreal home of her daughter, Bernadette Gagnon Magrane, on 8 December 1928. The funeral was held a few days later at Biddeford, Maine where she is buried at St. Joseph Cemetery. (See note # 1 below)

Bernadette Gagnon Magrane was born in Windsor, Quebec on 18 November 1898; she died on 1 April 1941 at the home of her daughter, Dorothy Magrane Morrissey. My mother remembers supplying a mattress for this last illness of Dorothy's mother. It is possible the family lived on Decarie Boulevard near Queen Mary Road at this time. There is a restaurant on Sherbrooke Street West between Oxford Avenue and Marcil Avenue, formerly called "Ma Heller's", that Dorothy frequented when young; apparently she and Ma Heller were friends. The restaurant is now called "Maz" and is probably under different ownership. Bernadette Gagnon and George Magrane divorced possibly in the 1930s and George returned or moved to the United States; it wasn't until after the death of George's second wife that he re-entered Dorothy's life. By this time Herb and Dorothy had two children, Linda and Bob.

At this point I refer to my brother John Morrissey's memories of our Aunt Dorothy. He recollects that Dorothy's father was from Albany, New York and remembers him visiting Herb and Dorothy when they lived on Oxford Avenue in the 1950s or early 1960s. He believes that George was fairly wealthy and drove a big car, maybe a Hudson, as he recalls seeing it in their driveway. My mother, Hilda Nichols (né Parker), Dorothy's sister-in-law, believes that Dorothy's father left the car to her in his will. She also believes Dorothy went to Protestant schools. (See note # 2 below)

Another, sadder memory, is that of my father who died in 1956. He had rheumatic fever as a child, as did his brother Herb, and the two boys were quarantined at home together with their mother. One of their brothers, Alex Morrissey, stayed at his maternal grandparents during this time and would tap on the window when he returned home to talk with his mother. Herb and Edgar were the youngest children in the family, Herb was born in 1910 and Edgar in 1912, and were very close. There is a photograph of the two boys together on the Morrissey Family History website. However, because of this illness, as was common with rheumatic fever, my father's heart was damaged. Many years later, in 1956, it was necessary for him to go to Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston regarding his heart disease. When it was evident that the end was near, my mother was joined by Dorothy at the hospital in Boston. My father died in the presence of both women.

Another memory is that of two of the sisters of my grandmother Edith Sweeney Morrissey. After she died in 1965 the sisters, Edna and Essie, continued living at the Girouard Avenue flat. Both sisters were old, Essie had been deaf for many years and was now also blind, and Edna had bad nerves. I remember visiting them with my brother for several Christmases after our grandmother died. However, it was Dorothy who seems to have helped out the most with them, she must have visited them regularly and bought their groceries for them. I remember Edna being quite upset when the Dorothy was visiting her daughter Linda in the United States and couldn't buy their groceries that week.

I was in Vancouver in January 1998 when Uncle Herb died, returning to Montreal a few days after his funeral. I had always been interested in family history and it was at this time that I began this history of our family. Dorothy died on 7 May 2003. Bob Morrissey retired a few years ago from the Montreal Gazette; his sister Linda Morand worked for many years teaching at St. Monica's School, only a few blocks from where I live, in Notre Dame de Grace. Dorothy and Herb's grandchildren are Jim, Dan, Kimberly, Marnie, and Donna.

Note: 1. The connection to Biddeford, Maine could be due to the exodus of hundreds of thousands of French-Canadians to the New England states in the late 19th and early 20th Century. They found work in the mill towns and factories of New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, parts of New York State, and so on. In the United States, many French names were anglicized, thus "Drouin" became "Drown"; a phonetic spelling was given to other names, so "Lefevre" became "Lefave".

2. Until a few years ago, public schools in the Province of Quebec were divided along linguistic and confessional or religious lines; that is, Roman Catholics went to Roman Catholic schools, Protestants (and other non-Catholics) went to Protestant schools. The schools were further divided between French and English speaking Roman Catholics and French and English speaking Protestants.

NOTES ON THE CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN, AND GREAT GRANDCHILDREN OF EDITH SWEENEY AND MARTIN MORRISSEY:

The names below are the eight children of Edith Sweeney and Martin Morrissey:

Edith Mabel Morrissey (1896 – 1960) never married.

Victoria Margaret Elsie Morrissey (1897 – 1911) died young.

Stella Gennett Agnes Morrissey (possibly 1898, otherwise 1901 – 1905) died young.

Frank Morrissey (1898 – 1938).

Luke William Morrissey (1900 – 1977).

Alexander Martin Patrick Morrissey (1905 – 1972).

John Herbert Morrissey (1910 – 1998).

Edgar Raymond Leander Morrissey (1912 –1956).

The first names below are the seven grandchildren of Edith Sweeney and Martin Morrissey:

Patricia Edith Morrissey, daughter of Frank Morrissey and Eva Dubois; she is deceased.
William Chipman Morrissey, son of William Morrissey and Lilian Bateman; he is diseased.

Herbert Morrissey, son of Alex Morrissey and Ivy Lewis; he is deceased.

Linda Morand and Bob Morrissey, children of Herb Morrissey and Dorothy Magrane; both are living.

John Morrissey and Stephen Morrissey, sons of Edgar Morrissey and Hilda Parker; both are living.

The first names below are the fourteen great grandchildren of Edith Sweeney and Martin Morrissey:

Francis Donald, Peter David, Christopher Michael, Patricia Joanne,
children of Patricia Edith Morrissey and Peter Robb.

Jo-Anne Morrissey-Steen, daughter of William Chipman Morrissey:

Kim and Daniel Morrissey, children of Herbert Morrissey and Shirley Howe.

Jim and Dan Morrissey, children of Bob Morrissey.

Kimberly, Marnie, and Donna Morand, children of Linda Morrissey Morand.

David and Heather Morrissey, children of John Morrissey and Katherine Thompson.

Jake Morrissey, son of Stephen Morrissey and Patricia Walsh.

Note: I would appreciate any corrections or additions to the above list.

MORE NOTES ON EDWARD A. MORRISSY:

The last issue of the Newsletter included information on Edward A. Morrissy, a son of Patrick Morrissy of Newcastle, NB, and a brother of the Honourable John V. Morrissy, Member of Parliament in the 1920s. Edward A. Morrissy is a grandson of Patrick Morrissy and Mary Phelan, who arrived in New Brunswick with their family around 1837. To help position the relationship with the Morrisseys in Montreal, Edward's father, Patrick, is a brother of my great great grandfather Laurence Morrissey. I want to thank Sue McWilliam Stevenson of Ottawa, Ontario for sending this information.

Edward A Morrissy appears in the 1881 census, living with his parents.

Vital Statistics from NB Newspapers

From the 19 July 1876 of the *Union Advocate*, Vol. 54 - #1438

North Shore boys who gained honors at the examinations at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook (West Co.) James Connors of Chatham s/o Moses Connors; Francis X. Robichaud of Neguac; Michael Quigley of Newcastle; **Edward Morrissy of Newcastle**; Wm Power of Derby; James McInerney of Kent; Thomas Murphy of Restigouche, John Fitzpatrick of Chatham; Edward O'Brien of Bathurst; David Harnett of Kingston.

Vol. 49 - #2572

Complete list of rank and file of the Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery: Major R. R. Call; Lieutenants: Jas. Mitchell, Chas. F. Bourne, Chas E. Fish; Surgeon J. B. Freeman; Vet. Surgeon James Brown; Sgt. Major Patrick Wheeler; Qtr. Mas. Sgt. Hiram Fish; Orderly Sgt. Jas. P. Mitchell; Sgts: William J. Miller, Chas. Maltby, John Morrissey, Richard Maltby; Gunners: **Edward Morrissy – Newcastle**, *Advocate* 28 August 1879 TIMES (*Moncton Times*).

Vol. 57 - # 351

A letter written by the son of John Harriman, now in Menominee gives the particulars of Donald Thompson's death. Thompson went from Chatham (North Co.) to Menominee last fall in company with Jos. Harris. **Edward Morrissy s/o P. Morrissy of Newcastle was there at the time of the accident.** It appears that the men were employed to work on the drive on Hemlock Brook. They were next sent to break rollways on the point on the main river which were high and dangerous. Some of the men were heaving on a windlass, in the endeavour to break a jam with a warp. A large log had to come down which the men could not get at with their peevies. Thompson went to put the hook on it, when the current took the log. Three logs passed over him and another log, scaling about 600 feet struck him in the breast. He was picked up and carried to camp where he died that night. Harris, **Morrissy** and Harriman started for Florence with the remains of their comrade, a distance of 32 miles.

They had a hard time of it. Coming to one stream, they could not take their team over on account of the logs. Leaving the team, they carried the body over between them, walking upon the logs. Obtaining another team, they travelled on. The night was wet and dark, one of the men having to go ahead of the teams with a lantern. Reaching Florence, they obtained a coffin, conveyed the remains back to

Menominee on 13th inst., where they were interred the following day. 25 May 1881 U.A. (*Union Advocate*).

Vol 72 - #1150

Says the Vancouver, B. C. "World" 23 Oct. **E. A. Morrissy and bride** passed through the city yesterday on their way to Victoria. **Mr. Morrissy** was at one time bookkeeper for Keefer & McGillvray and now has charge of the Matsqui Dyke Co's boarding house. He is a native of Newcastle (North Co.) N.B., his brother being a member of the local Legislature for Northumberland Co. 6 November 1889 U.A. (*Union Advocate*); #1156: 9 November 1889 NBR (*New Brunswick Reporter*).

Web Stats: There have been over 8,700 visitors to the MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com website. This is close to thirty people consulting the site everyday.

It is still very cold and snowing here in Montreal, in early March 2005. However, the days are getting longer and spring is not far away.

Best wishes,

Stephen Morrissey

Copyright © Stephen Morrissey, Montreal, Canada, 2005

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER

DESCENDANTS OF PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com

Editor: Stephen Morrissey, Morrissey@Champlaincollege.qc.ca

Webmaster: Jake Morrissey, Jake.WalshMorrissey@mcgill.ca

WINTER 2006, ISSUE # FIVE

Welcome to the Morrissey Family History Newsletter. This, and future issues of the Newsletter, will contain Morrissey news and updates for the family history website. I hope you find something of interest in the Newsletter. Please email me if you have news you would like included in the Newsletter or if you know someone who would like to be added to the mailing list. Please email me if you would prefer to not receive the newsletter and I will delete your email address from the list.

Contents:

- Notes on Dr. William P. Morrissy
 - More on Dr. William P. Morrissy's Life in Greenpoint, Brooklyn
 - Notes on Sir William Hingston: Review of *Sir William Hingston: Montreal mayor, surgeon and banker*, by Alan Hustak
 - Notes on Geographical Locations in Canada With the Name "Morrissey"
 - Web Stats
-

Notes on Dr. William P. Morrissy:

Certain ancestors stand out more than others, and Dr. William P. Morrissy is certainly one of them. Perhaps because of Dr. Morrissy's letter of 1866 to his Uncle Lawrence Morrissey in Montreal—the letter contains detailed information on the family at that time—Dr. Morrissy's later life takes on greater interest than it might otherwise have had. Until recently, information on William was scant at best; except for the research I included in the *Morrissey Family History Newsletter* (issue # one, winter 2004) we didn't know much about the life of Dr. William P. Morrissy. This dearth of information on Dr. Morrissy changed after I heard from Jean Gulas of New York City. Jean is an excellent and tireless researcher and much of the following information is from her. She is also related to Dr. Morrissy's descendants' extended family.

More on Dr. William P. Morrissy's Life in Greenpoint, Brooklyn:

William P. Morrissy was born in 1843 in Miramichi, New Brunswick, the son of Patrick Morrissy and Rose Farrell. John Veraker Morrissy, a younger brother of William P. Morrissy, became a Member of Parliament in the early 1920s. Another younger brother, Edward Morrissy, is the father of Dr. Herbert Morrissy, M.D. The youngest son in the family is Frank Morrissy, who married at St. Patrick's Church in Montreal in 1899 and then proceeded west to Minnesota.

After completing his medical studies Dr. William P. Morrissy settled in Greenpoint, a neighbourhood in Brooklyn, NY. Greenpoint was once referred to as the "Garden Spot" and it seems to have been, in Dr. Morrissy's time, a fairly close-knit community of businesses, stores, schools, and churches. Today, Greenpoint has obviously seen better times, but with urban renewal and some gentrification, I suspect it will become a much-desired neighbourhood once again.

Dr. William P. Morrissy married Jeanette Sutherland on 10 May 1871. Jeanette was born in New York in 1851. Her father was Alexander Sutherland who was born in Scotland around 1818; Alexander Sutherland died on 11 March 1884, aged 67 years. Her mother was Bridget Power who was born in Miramichi, NB in 1825 and died on 7 February 1895, aged 70 years. Perhaps Jeanette's mother saw a "good catch" for her daughter in Dr. Morrissy... Bridget Power would probably have known that the Morrissy family was upwardly mobile and making a name for themselves back in Miramichi.

Bridget Power and Alexander Sutherland had seven children: Mary was born around 1853 and died on 30 December 1870, aged seventeen years; Charles, an infant son, died on 18 July 1871 at eleven months; William was born around 1856, he moved to Stony Point, NY; John, born around 1858, died on 25 November 1920; Josephine, who became a school teacher, was born around 1861 and died sometime after 1930; Louisa was born around 1863 and married John Hughes Jr.—they had a son, John Hughes III, born in 1900, and a daughter born in 1903. Jeanette L. Sutherland was born in 1851 and married Dr. William P. Morrissy in 1871. Most of these family members are buried at First Cavalry Cemetery in Woodside, NY.

The Sutherland family, and later Dr. William Morrissy and his family, continued to reside in Greenpoint, where Jeanette Sutherland's father worked as a ship's carpenter. In 1880, the Sutherlands were living at 144 Meserole Avenue in Brooklyn. In 1873, Dr. William P. Morrissy resided at 141 Meserole Avenue. Other addresses for Dr. Morrissy and his family are 146 Milton in 1879; 115 Noble in 1888; and 117 Noble in 1897. Dr. Morrissy's residences are all townhouses, or variations on the townhouse concept, and quite impressive even by today's standards. Indeed, until the latter years of Jeanette Sutherland Morrissy's life the family was affluent and had domestic help living with them.

Dr. William P. Morrissy and Jeanette Sutherland Morrissy had four children together. They had three daughters, Rose Mary, Jeanette, and Helen. Rose Mary, born

around 1874, was their first child. Rose Mary married William Power and they moved to Duluth, Minnesota, perhaps partly because William's brother (that is, Rose Mary's uncle) Frank Morrissy was already living in that state. William Power was born around 1875 in Canada, possibly in New Brunswick. Rose Mary died tragically in childbirth on 23 September 1909 at her home in Duluth. She is buried with her son (also named William Power) in First Cavalry Cemetery. Rose Mary's husband, William Power, remarried in 1920 and died in St. Louis, Minnesota on 5 November 1944. A second daughter, Jeanette L. Morrissy was born in November 1875; she died on 9 April 1938. The third daughter was Helen (or Helena) Morrissy, who was born around 1877 and died on 27 October 1934; Helen was also the co-witness at Jeanette L. Morrissy's wedding to Charles A. Kane on 8 April 1901, in Brooklyn, New York. Dr. William P. Morrissy and Jeanette Sutherland's only son, Francis (or Frank) Morrissy, was born on 13 June 1879 and died on 27 October 1934. Frank worked as a church organist and remained living at home with his mother and his sister, Helen Morrissy, until his death on 17 May 1933. Except for his work as a church organist, neither Frank nor Helen seem to have ever been gainfully employed.

Charles Archibald Kane was born on 5 November 1874 and died on 12 June 1946. He and Jeanette Morrissy Kane had five children: Charles Joseph, born around 1902, died 2 January 1985; Paul, born around 1904; Anne, born around 1906; William, born in 1910, died 30 July 1987; and Mary, who lived from 16 March 1916 to 1 October 2002, and married Thomas Joseph Quinn. William became the future Brother Conrad Gabriel Kane and taught physics at Manhattan College (<http://www.manhattan.edu/>) located at Riverdale in the Bronx borough of New York City. Charles Joseph Kane became a lawyer and married Julia Keating in 1933, they had two children: Kathleen (Grady) and Robert (1936-1992; he married Eileen Tiernan, now also deceased). According to the 1920 Federal Census for Kings County, Brooklyn, Dr. William P. Morrissy's widow Jeanette Sutherland, her daughter Helen and son Frank, were also living with Charles and Jeanette Kane at this time. Charles Kane worked at a succession of jobs and was employed in 1920 as an Inspector of Tenement Houses for New York City. The Charles Kane family residence in 1920 was located at 1007 East 35th Street, Brooklyn, NY. (See notes below)

The offspring of Charles Kane and Jeanette L. Morrissy are the only direct descendants of Dr. William P. Morrissy. Indeed, there is no one descended from Dr. William P. Morrissy bearing his surname today.

The Brooklyn Eagle, a newspaper whose archives from 1841 to 1902 can be accessed online (www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/eagle/), is a wonderful source of information on Brooklyn in the final years of the nineteenth century, when Dr. Morrissy worked as a Police Surgeon. In 1897 two hundred and fifty physicians applied for the position of police surgeon, although there were no positions available. There were five police surgeons at that time in Brooklyn, earning the sizeable income of \$1,500.00 a year; this was soon to double to \$3,000.00:

The duties of police surgeons require them to attend at police headquarters whenever needed and to examine and report all matters referred to them. They are to report on the physical qualifications of candidates for patrolmen and shall make yearly reports on the sanitary conditions of station houses, department buildings, etc. They are to attend sick members of the police force. They are also to make weekly visits to the station houses and are required to make charges against members of the force who seek to evade duty on the pretense of sickness.

(Brooklyn Eagle, 19 November 1897)

The position of police surgeon carried with it considerable authority over most police officers. An article of 23 February 1900 was critical of Police Surgeon Dr. Charles H. Terry, who ordered an officer back to work. The officer, Policeman Dressell, “committed suicide... while on post.” The officer suffered from chronic stomach pain and “a constant ringing sound” in his left ear. The officer’s wife and fellow police officers were critical of Dr. Terry’s authority.

Indeed, when officers wanted to retire at age sixty, or if they had suffered a physical disability, they had to report to the police surgeon for a medical examination that determined if they were in fact eligible to take time off work or to retire. It seems to have been the police surgeon’s job to keep to the minimum the number of men either receiving a pension or taking time off from work due to illness. For this reason it is unlikely that the police surgeon was much liked by some police officers.

An article published on 9 February 1893 in the Brooklyn Daily Standard Union describes a police officer who went “insane” while on the job. Patrolman John J. Murphy was in the dormitory upstairs at the police station when he began discharging his revolver and “muttering to himself.” He believed that Captain French, who was downstairs at the time, wanted to kill him. Captain French, with the help of other officers, subdued Murphy “who was clearly insane.” Then, “Police Surgeon Morrissy was summoned and the unfortunate man was taken home in a coach.” Murphy, who had served admirably as a police officer for four years, had displayed symptoms of possible mental illness for several weeks and his case was reported to the Police Commissioner.

An article published on 7 July 1877 refers to a meeting at which P.F. McBreen and Dr. Morrissy delivered a report to property owners in Greenpoint. McBreen and Morrissy had met with the Board of Health regarding “the Newtown Creek nuisances”, and the results were passed along at this meeting.

There was “Trouble at St. Anthony’s” according to the writer at the Brooklyn Eagle in an article published on 28 June 1881. Bishop Loughlin had “saddled (the congregation at St. Anthony’s) with a \$25,000.00 mortgage in addition to their other burdens.” There is a suggestion the debt had been unjustifiably imposed on St. Anthony’s by the Bishop. Dr. Morrissy served on a committee of five “to wait upon Rev. Father Murphy, the pastor, and demand an examination of the books of the parish.” At a meeting

of 300 parishoners, blame was not placed on Father Murphy but they objected to “paying a debt contracted by the Bishop...”

On 27 September 1886, an article was published entitled “A Doctor’s War” and discusses a dispute between Dr. Morrissy and Dr. Hamilton Williams on the causes of John McFall’s death. McFall became ill at the residence of one of his relatives and Dr. Morrissy, being called in, diagnosed his illness as “Quincy sore throat”. McFall’s condition, unfortunately, continued to deteriorate causing his friends to call in Dr. Hamilton who recognized McFall’s illness as typhoid fever; a few days later, the patient died. There is a long discussion of McFall’s case by Dr. Hamilton, who is referred to as “the Irish agitator of Huron Street.” For whatever reason, Dr. Morrissy wasn’t available to comment on the case. Dr. Hamilton seems to have felt that Dr. Morrissy was negligent and shouldn’t have signed the death certificate, as Morrissy hadn’t seen McFall’s body until forty-eight hours after McFall’s death. The authorities seem to have supported Dr. Morrissy in this dispute, perhaps because of Dr. Morrissy’s position in Brooklyn society.

On 18 March 1887, Dr. Morrissy attended the thirty-eighth annual dinner of the St. Patrick Society. Dr. Morrissy sat at table number one. Everyone seems to have had a “glorious time”; indeed, “it was one of the very best public dinners ever provided by a Brooklyn caterer for the Brooklyn public.” All agreed that the “freedom of Ireland (from Britain) was near(er) at hand...”

On 11 March 1888, an article regarding the Seventeenth Ward [Greenpoint] Democratic Party, showed Dr. Morrissy’s support for Supervisor Bernard Lamb. Dr. Morrissy was later elected to represent his Ward at the 1888 Democratic Convention held in St. Louis, Missouri; Grover Cleveland, from New York, was nominated to run for President and Allan G. Thurman, from Ohio, for Vice President. They lost the election.

On 16 March 1888, the Brooklyn Eagle reported, “The students at Public School No. 31 Dupont Street, Greenpoint, were offered a handsome gold medal which Police Surgeon William P. Morrissy offered to the one who would show the greatest proficiency in English grammar...Delphine Contat had won the medal and to-day the principal got the school in order and Dr. Morrissy, in a brief address, presented the pupil named with the medal.” Public School 31 still exists today.

An article published in the Brooklyn Eagle on 8 August 1890 is titled “Dr. Morrissey’s Trip” and discusses his return to New Brunswick to fish. While there he stayed with Mr. James Russel and devoted his time to fishing “on the Big Hole, Sevogle, a few miles distant, and resulted in a catch of seventy-eight trout.” No doubt, Dr. Morrissy also visited with his family in Newcastle.

The Brooklyn Eagle reported on 13 January 1889 that Dr. William P. Morrissy was being considered for mayor. The reporter writes:

For the enlightenment of those who are unacquainted with Morrissey, it may be necessary to state that he is a promising patriot of the Seventeenth Ward identified

with the regular 'organization'. The kind of disposition 'of the leaders' has enabled him to vary the monotony of his private practise with pursuit of his duties as police surgeon at the comfortable rate of \$1,250.00... Morrissey, the EAGLE submits, has duly qualified himself to enter the race for the Mayoralty nomination.

This brings us to the end of the story, so far, of the life of Police Surgeon Dr. William P. Morrissey. According to his death certificate, Dr. William P. Morrissey died around 10:45 a.m. on 12 March 1898 at his home at 117 Noble Street, Brooklyn, of Cirrhosis of the liver. He had resided in the United States for thirty-one years and died at age "51 years, ten months, and three days of age". However, if he were born, as previously thought, in 1843, his age at death would have been fifty-five years. It appears that alcoholism had much to do with his early demise. He was buried from St. Anthony's Church in Greenpoint on 16 March 1898. Jeanette Sutherland Morrissey, Dr. William Morrissey's widow, died at home of chronic myocarditis, at 75 Astoria Avenue in Long Island City, at 6:30 a.m. on 5 January 1929. William and Jeanette and their children are buried at First Cavalry Cemetery where there is an impressive, large, Morrissey monument.

Notes:

1. Charles Archibald Kane's parents are *Charles Washington Kane* (see note 2. below), born around 1844 possibly in New Jersey and *Josephine Youngblood Millspaugh Bell* (see note 3. below), born 13 January 1844 in Montgomery, New York; they married on 26 November 1873 and had five children: Charles Archibald, born 5 November 1874, died 12 June 1946; Francis Edward, born 7 April 1877; Louis/Lewis Jasper, born 23 May 1880; Emma Eliza/Lydia, born 16 April 1882; and Joseph Albertus, born 4 April 1886, died 5 March 1888.
2. The parents of *Charles Washington Kane* are Charles Kane, born New Jersey around 1817 and Mary Ann (unknown last name), born around 1820 in New York. Their children are Charles Washington, born around 1844 in New Jersey; Jasper, born around 1845; Richard, born around 1848; George, born around 1851; Mary, born around 1854; Ellen, born around 1857; and Edward, born around 1860. The children, except for Charles Washington Kane, were all born in New York State.
3. The parents of *Josephine Youngblood Millspaugh Bell* are Archibald Bell, born in either Scotland or Ireland on 17 April 1789 and *Pamelia Millspaugh* (see note 4. below), born on 20 October 1798, died 3 October 1879, buried at Brick Reformed Church, Montgomery, (Orange County) NY. They married on 15 May 1817. Their children are Samuel Bookstaver, born 17 September 1817, died 26 December 1897, he married Sophia Brown Walworth on 16 September 1845; Selina Ann, born 28 January 1826, died 1 August 1854; Albertus, born 3 March

- 1826, died 26 September 1831; and Josephine Youngblood Millspough, born 13 January 1844.
4. The parents of *Pamelia Millspaugh* are Lewis Millspaugh, born 12 October 1771, died on 6 August 1852 and Eve Decker, born 1773 and died 10 October 1837; they married on 22 November 1797 in Shawangunk (Ulster County) New York State.
 5. Notes 1., 2., 3, and 4. above are from information taken from Census reports, research by Jean Gulas.

Book Review: *Sir William Hingston: Montreal mayor, surgeon and banker*,
by Alan Hustak
Price-Patterson Ltd., Canadian Publishers, Montreal, 2004
Hardcover version, ISBN 1-896881-37-8
Softcover version, ISBN 1-89688-48-3

Notes on Sir William Hingston:

It was with great pleasure that I read *Sir William Hingston, Montreal mayor, surgeon and banker*, a biography by Allan Hustak. The book is highly readable and of interest to both a general readership and to anyone with ancestors in Montreal in the second half of the nineteenth century, as it vividly describes both this fascinating character from Canadian history as well as living conditions in the city at that time. A foreword by Professor Graeme Decarie of Concordia University's History Department, as well as photographs, contribute to this fascinating story of Hingston's life. There is also an excellent index and bibliography that make the book even more "user-friendly". In all, *Sir William Hingston, Montreal mayor, surgeon and banker* introduces us to a man of extraordinary ability and intelligence.

William Hingston's father, who was of Anglo-Irish descent, settled in 1823 on the Fifth Concession in the Township of Hinchinbrooke, about fifty miles southwest of Montreal. I know this area very well having owned property for many years only a few miles from the Hingston family homestead, where William Hingston was born in 1829. William Hingston was educated in Huntingdon, Quebec, and then by the Sulpicians at the Collège de Montréal in Montreal. He earned his Doctor of Medicine degree at McGill University in 1851. Hingston then continued his medical studies in Europe, specializing in surgery, before setting up his practise in Montreal.

By all standards, William Hingston was an extraordinary man. He was considered one of the top surgeons in the British Empire in the final decade of the nineteenth century. He also served two terms as Mayor of Montreal and then concluded his public life by being appointed to the senate in Ottawa where he served for eleven years. He was knighted in recognition of his distinguished service to the Dominion of Canada. He was also acclaimed as a banker; he was a president for many years of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank. His influence on Montreal life extends to this very day: Mount

Royal Park came into existence during his mayoralty. We can also thank Hingston for promoting sanitary living conditions in Montreal, which were in a deplorable state when he came to office.

There is a passage in Hustak's book that refers directly to our family's history, the passage deals with founding a hospital for "English-speaking Catholics" in Montreal. Hustak writes, "He (*that is, Sir William's son, Donald Hingston: my italics*) and Helen Morrissey (see note below), an English-speaking nursing sister at the Hotel-Dieu felt the time had come to open a facility for the city's growing English-speaking Catholic population." In 1908 the plan was to call the hospital "The Sir William Hingston Memorial Hospital for English-Speaking Catholics", this became the present-day St. Mary's Hospital.

There was much dispute regarding who was to run the hospital. Was it to be controlled by Church officials, or by a lay committee? Details of these negotiations are too complicated to be summarized here; however, the possibility that the new hospital would not come into existence was very real. A crucial deciding factor that saved the hospital is the intervention of two priests. Hustak writes:

It took another five years of negotiating but St. Mary's re-opened on March 20, 1934, after two supportive Roman Catholic priests, Luke Callaghan and Michael P. Dawson, convinced the archbishop of the wisdom of allowing the institution to be run by a lay board of directors. 'In one of the darkest moments, when our little group had been abandoned by its influential friends, Father Dawson and Canon Callaghan came to our help. In my opinion they saved St. Mary's,' Donald Hingston confided to friends.

Canon Luke Callaghan, Father Martin Callaghan and Father James Callaghan, were brothers of Mary Callaghan who married Thomas Morrissey (my great grandfather) in 1867. Of course, Fr. Luke Callaghan was well connected in the Church; he had been for many years the assistant Chancellor at the Archbishop's Palace, located on LaGauchetière Street in Montreal. As a young priest he had been sent to Rome to study for his Doctorate and later he was pastor at St. Michael's Church, soon to be the largest English-speaking congregation in Quebec. Callaghan had influence and prestige and his intervention in the dispute regarding St. Mary's was decisive. Father Martin Callaghan officiated at the funeral of Sir William Hingston who died on 19 February 1907; Hingston's was the largest funeral at St. Patrick's since Thomas D'Arcy McGee's funeral in 1868.

Anyone living in Montreal's Notre Dame de Grace neighbourhood knows of Hingston Avenue, but most would not know of the fascinating Montrealer for whom this residential street was named on 29 May 1911. Sir William Hingston is certainly on the list of great Montreal mayors, along with Jacques Viger, John Easton Mills, John Guerin, Camillien Houde, and Jean Drapeau. As I was reading Hustak's book last spring, a letter carrier delivered a pamphlet: "Enfin! At last!" it reads, "56 New Condos" at "Les

Terrasses Hingston” located on Hingston Avenue near Upper Lachine Road. Hingston will not be forgotten!

Notes:

1. Sister Helen Morrissey—no apparent relation to us—is the author of *Ethan Allen’s Daughter: The Life of Frances Margaret Allen* (Garden City Press, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, QC, 1940). Sister Helen Morrissey’s book is a biography of Frances Margaret Allen who lived from 1784 to 1819 and was a daughter of Ethan Allen (1738 – 1789) who, with the Green Mountain Boys, took Fort Ticonderoga from the British and later attacked Montreal. The book has two parts, the first is a biography of Ethan Allen’s life; the second part is concerned with the life of his daughter, Sister Frances Margaret Allen, who served at the Hotel-Dieu Hospital in Montreal from 1807. Sister Helen Morrissey’s book was reviewed by Aloysius Plaisance, O.S.B., in “The American Benedictine Review”, 8.2 (1957).

A list of geographical locations in Canada with the name “Morrissey”:

The following is from Natural Resources Canada. The ten locations are listed by name, followed by their geographical description, and finally the region where they are located.

Morrissey Harbour – Bay – Nunavut
Morrissey Rock – Shoal – New Brunswick
Morrissey Rock Provincial Park – Conservation area – New Brunswick
Morrisseys Cove – Bay – Prince Edward Island
Morrisseys Brook – River – Nova Scotia
Morrissey – Unincorporated area – British Columbia
Morrissey Creek – River – British Columbia
Morrissey Park – Conservation area – British Columbia
Morrissey Ridge – Mountain – British Columbia

Other places of interest: the Morrissey Tavern on Yonge Street in Toronto, the Morrissey Pub in Vancouver— I believe both are closed—and the Morrissy Bridge in Miramichi, New Brunswick, named after the Honourable John Veraker Morrissy. There is also the Morrissey, Fernie & Michel Railroad in British Columbia and Morrissey Magic, a store in Toronto.

Web Stats:

The number of visitors to the site, www.MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com, continues to increase. Almost 14,000 people have visited the site as of mid-January 2006.

It's January and we've had a mild winter so far here in Montreal, but with over two months of winter left we will have the usual amount of snow and very cold weather we are all used to. I wish you all a healthy new year.

Stephen Morrissey
January 2006

Copyright © Stephen Morrissey, Montreal, Canada, 2006

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER

DESCENDANTS OF PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com

Editor: Stephen Morrissey, Morrissey@Champlaincollege.qc.ca

Webmaster: Jake Morrissey, Jake.WalshMorrissey@mcgill.ca

LATE FALL 2006, ISSUE # SIX

Welcome to the Morrissey Family History Newsletter. This, and future issues of the Newsletter, will contain Morrissey news and updates for the family history website. I hope you find something of interest in the Newsletter. Please email me if you have news you would like included in the Newsletter or if you know someone who would like to be added to the mailing list. The list of newsletter recipients is not shared or sold. Please email me if you would prefer to not receive the newsletter and I will delete your email address from the list.

Contents:

- Notes on a Summer Day in Montreal
 - The Montreal Chest Hospital
 - St. Michael's Church
 - Mount Royal and Notre Dame des Neiges cemeteries
 - **Notes on "The Daily Witness" issue of 14 April 1906**
 - The Great Fire of 1852**
 - Thomas D'Arcy McGee**
 - **Notes on The Irish Famine of 1847**
 - Web stats
-

Notes on a Summer Day in Montreal:

Due to illness in the family, family history hasn't been of much concern for me this past summer. However, there was one July day when I managed to spend a few hours visiting a few historical sites after leaving the Montreal Chest Institute.

The Montreal Chest Institute is a good place to begin these notes. Located on St. Urbain Street—a street made famous by the novels of Montreal-born author Mordecai Richler—the hospital is just a half block south of Pine Avenue. The history of the Montreal Chest Institute begins with the Anti-Tubercular League of Montreal which was

founded in 1903 in response to the many deaths caused by Tuberculosis in this city. Then, in 1908, the Royal Edward Hospital was established, and in 1911 the Laurentian Hospital began taking patients at its facility in Sainte Agathe des Monts. These institutions predate the establishment of the present-day Montreal Chest Institute, but are associated with the MCI. In 1930, the Royal Edward Institute opened at the current location of the Montreal Chest Institute. Today, The Montreal Chest Institute is a world-class hospital dealing in pulmonary illnesses; it is affiliated with the Royal Victoria Hospital located on Pine Avenue near University.

As you leave the MCI's front door, there is a cornice stone, originally from another building, that reads "Royal Edward Laurentian Hospital 1952." On an adjoining building, facing St. Urbain Street, is an inscription on one of the hospital's walls: "1931/Royal Edward Institute." Next door to this building, set back, you will find "Jeffrey Burland School" over a side door. A plaque on the wall as you enter the MCI states that Jeffrey Burland is the son of one of the original benefactors of the MCI.

Another reminder of Montreal's history is an inscription over the door of the Meakins Christie Laboratories, which is next door to the MCI, and reads "Montreal Foundling Hospital." On either side of this inscription there are bas-reliefs of baby's faces, wings behind the babies suggest something angelic.

It is a ten minute drive from the Montreal Chest Institute to St. Michael's Church in Mile End. I have written about this church and Father Luke Callaghan in previous newsletters, but I don't think I ever really appreciated either the church or Father Luke as much as I did as on this occasion. As in a previous visit, the church was open to the public during the day. Inside the church, there was only a student guide, an older man washing the floors, and myself. I sat in one of the pews close to the altar and thought about Father Luke; his great accomplishment was certainly building and running this church. St Michael's has a seating capacity for 1400 people and when additional seating had to be used, folding chairs were placed in the center aisle. St. Michael's was once the largest English-speaking parish in the province of Quebec with 1,809 families attending the church and close to 15,000 parishoners.

Father Luke Callaghan was a unique man; indeed, he was a visionary. He helped raise the money to build St. Michael's, he was instrumental in the choice of architecture for the church, as well as the choice of stained glass windows and interior decorations. Looking at the paintings by Guido Nincheri that decorate the interior of St. Michael's, you will see some of the most interesting church art in Quebec. There is also the marble facing on the walls, and a painting on the interior of the church dome of St. Michael the Archangel. It seems no expense was spared in the building and interior decoration of this incredible church!

I used to think that St. Michael's was in some ways a folly of Father Luke's, as the church is a copy of Hagia Sophia (Greek for Holy Wisdom) in Constantinople (present-day Istanbul), Turkey. However, it isn't unusual to copy famous churches on a reduced scale. For instance, Mary, Queen of the World Cathedral, located on Boulevard-René Lévesque (formerly Dorchester Boulevard) near the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, is a smaller version of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican.

Hagia Sofia began as a church in Constantinople; it was rededicated in 537 AD and was (and probably still is) one of the largest churches in the world. In 1453

Constantinople and Hagia Sofia fell into the hands of Muslim jihadists. Constantinople became Istanbul and Hagia Sofia became a mosque. In 1935, Kemal Ataturk, the reformer of modern-day secular Turkey, converted Hagia Sofia into a museum. Recently Pope Benedict XVI visited Istanbul and Hagia Sophia and the building still resonates with historical and spiritual importance.

There must be a “story” as to why Father Luke decided to build St. Michael’s church in a Greek Orthodox design. There is really no other church in Quebec like St. Michael’s with its turret just to the right and behind the poured concrete dome. The student guide informed me that the turret, which is 160 feet high, was originally the church’s bell tower but this use had to be abandoned as they were afraid the turret might collapse. The copper dome outside has also recently been cleaned, so it now has a shiny, almost golden appearance when reflecting the bright summer sun.

Inside of the church, on the inside of the dome, as one stands and looks up, there is a painting of Michael the Archangel, large wings behind him, standing on the dragon that he has just slain. The painting is magnificent, set in a circle in the dome, then there are two outer circles: the first outer circle seems to contain many faces whose significance is not apparent. Then, after some patterned decoration, there is a third circle of angels each with a distinct personality. Also, a repeated pattern of decoration is found throughout the church, the pattern is a painting of a dragon with a sword thrust through it, no doubt the work of St. Michael. The art is original and inspired and there are many other delightful embellishments throughout the church.

Additionally, there are two very large half rosette stained glass windows facing each other on the east and west sides of the church. There is a kind of shamrock design to the eight outer windows, then nine large windows are set between these, and a final shamrock at the bottom, all in a huge semi-circle. The same window design is found on either side of the church, it is non-representational, and almost *art nouveau* in appearance. A traditional stained glass window would have been out of place in the church.

If you stand at the front of the church, at the altar, you can look across the whole expanse of the church and pews, to the second floor balcony where the organist would sit, and more pews, and then a large round stained glass window of eight shamrock patterns circling a center design. When the sunlight enters the church these windows are a veritable glowing fountain of light. It is unfortunate that the church itself, perhaps because of its size and that the windows are set so high on the walls, is in relative darkness most of the time, and this gives it a rather gloomy feeling. The altar is unfortunately also in darkness because of the absence of natural lighting, but I assume there is auxiliary lighting that can illuminate the entire church.

Again, as you stand at the altar and look across the church, seeing the balcony and the main floor, there is a painted decoration on the wall between the floors, of a repeated pattern of a dragon impaled by a sword. The sword, of course, also suggests a cross and the dragon or serpent reminds one of the serpent in the Garden of Eden, symbolic of man’s fallen state. The interior condition of the church, the painted walls and ceiling, is still very good, suggesting that the art may be frescoes, or alternatively that there has been little water or other damage over the years. The dimensions for size of the windows is suggested by the size of the dome: the half dome measures 52 feet in diameter, the full dome 75 feet in diameter, with 24 windows.

On the main floor, at the entrance to the church, there are three doors, with a glass semi-circle of shamrocks over each door, almost like transoms. If you stand just inside of the church entrance and look upwards at the ceiling, you will see written in Latin some names, among them "Pope Benedicto XV", "Archbishop Paulo Bruchesi", and "Luca Callaghan." Other names can also be found in the other groupings of names on the ceiling.

Father Luke Callaghan was a great administrator, a pastor who guided his many parishoners and constructed and then ran St. Michael's for twenty-one years, from 1910 to 1931. I am not personally convinced that copying Hagia Sofia was the greatest idea, but it was certainly an original idea. Sitting in St. Michael's that July day, I had a growing admiration for Father Luke. His sights were set on greatness, and he accomplished a great feat in building St. Michael's Church. He was a scholar, had earned a Ph.D. in Rome, and had an important posting at the Archbishop's Palace in Montreal on LaGauchetiere Street. He is a man who accomplished much because of his intelligence, his commitment to hard work, his sense of responsibility to his congregation and the Church. Not as colourful as his older brother, Father Martin Callaghan, he was nevertheless a man of great substance and determination.

The next stop was another ten minute drive, it was to Mount Royal Cemetery and the adjacent Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery. As I often do when alone and passing near Mount Royal Cemetery, I visited my father's grave. Since our family has lived in Montreal since the early 1840s it is possible, in a matter of an hour, to visit the graves of ancestors in both cemeteries; among them are Laurence Morrissey (my great great grandfather), Thomas Morrissey (my great grandfather), Martin Morrissey (my grandfather), and Edgar Morrissey (my father). Also, all the grandmothers are buried here (respectively Johannah Meany, Mary Callaghan, and Edith Sweeney), also maternal grandparents and numerous aunts and uncles (Uncle Alex and Auntie Ivie, Auntie Mable, Uncle Frank, Uncle Bill, and others, Callaghans, Tanseys, Sweeneys, and more!).

Notes on "The Daily Witness" issue of 14 April 1906

The Daily Witness, a Montreal newspaper that published between 1860 and 1913, has an article in its 14 April 1906 edition on the July 1852 fire that devastated Montreal. Beside me, as I write this, is the original one hundred year old 14 April 1906 front page from The Daily Witness, folded in four, the paper yellow and crumbling; it was at my grandmother's and then at my mother's, in the dining room sideboard, for as long as I can remember. It seems to me that I heard that a relative worked for this newspaper, perhaps Elizabeth Ryan ("Aunt Lib"). The newspaper had a reputation of supporting equal voting rights for women and may have hired women writers.

The Great Fire of 1852

An event that may have had a profound effect on the Morrissey family, and anyone else living within close proximity of the fire, is the Great Fire of 1852. At that time Laurence and Johannah and their six children were living at 9 St. Charles Borromée; they moved to 51 St. Charles Borromée in 1853. Some time after 1921 St. Charles

Borromée (which began at Pine Avenue and ended at Craig Street; Craig is now called St. Antoine Street) was renamed Clarke Street, and is one street west of Boulevard-St-Laurent (what English-speakers still call "The Main" or St. Laurence Boulevard). Laurence's home at 9 St. Charles Borromée would have been in sight of the Great Fire. Perhaps damage from the fire lead them to move further north to 51 St. Charles Borromée, outside of the reach of damage caused by fire.

The Daily Witness article begins by saying, "There are few among the citizens of Montreal who remember the great fire which devastated the city in July, 1852." However, this was not just one fire, but many fires that occurred during that month. The result of the fire was "a thorough reorganization of the Fire Brigade, and in the passing of a by-law prohibiting the erection of wooden houses within city limits." Often, visitors to Montreal have commented to me that all the buildings here are brick construction, and this is the reason for that. The article continues,

The fire broke out at the corner of St. Laurence and St. Catherine streets, and swept a pathway right through to St. Denis street. By five o'clock in the afternoon it seemed to have burned itself out, but it recommenced at nightfall in Dalhousie Square, and during the night all the houses between LaGauchetiere Street and the river, and from Dalhousie Square to the Papineau Road, were destroyed.

The fire burned for several days, and those who lost their homes were taken in by other citizens. Mayor John Young opened the immigrant sheds at Point St. Charles "to all who chose to avail of them." I assume these were the same sheds that housed Irish typhoid victims in 1848. By the end, "the fire (had) destroyed one-fourth of the city, rendering homeless a population of from 8,000 to 10,000. It was fortunate that at that time there were quite a number of empty houses in other parts of the city..."

Thomas D'Arcy McGee

On the reverse of the page discussing the fire of 1852 is an article from the Daily Witness records for 1886. Workers in Ottawa had unearthed a memorial slab placed where Thomas D'Arcy McGee had been assassinated by a gun shot through the back of the head. The memorial reads, "Here fell, on the 9th of April to assassins—Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

McGee, born on 13 April 1825 in County Louth, Ireland, moved to Montreal in 1857. He was a newspaper editor and writer, poet, composer, and a Member of Parliament for St. Anne's Ward which included Griffintown. McGee both helped to draft the Canadian constitution and was one of the Fathers of Canadian Confederation. He was first elected to the Canadian legislature in 1858; however, by 1862 he was made president of the Council and in 1864 he was Minister of Agriculture.

McGee began his political career as an Irish nationalist, but after moving to Montreal, he renounced using violence to secure Ireland's independence. This put him at odds with his former colleagues in the Fenian Brotherhood who had the intention of invading Canada from the United States, naively thinking this would necessitate the

deployment of British troops from Ireland in order to protect Canada. The Fenians thought this tactic would lead to the liberation of Ireland from British occupation.

There were several Fenian invasions of Canada, all of which resulted in failure; for instance, on 9 June 1866 two hundred Fenians were defeated at Pigeon Hill not far from Montreal. On 25 May 1870 Fenians assembled near Malone, New York, but they were repulsed when they crossed the border. In fact, their invasion of Canada was close to where I used to live on Route 138, about six miles south of Huntingdon on the road to Malone. Soldiers would have passed my house at 4359 Route 138. In the long run, the Fenian threat helped push through the British North America Act of 1867, which established the Dominion of Canada. The Fenians' logic saw them conquering Canada and then returning Canada to the British in exchange for Irish independence.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee was assassinated by Patrick James Whelan, a Fenian sympathizer from Montreal, who felt that McGee had betrayed the cause for Irish independence. After a late night session in Parliament, McGee was shot through the head, from behind. It is quite moving to read in Hansard, the parliamentary record, McGee's last speech in the House of Commons on the evening of April 7, 1868 and then, turning the page, finding Prime Minister John A. MacDonald's text eulogizing McGee in Parliament the next morning.

McGee's position was that Irish immigrants to Canada had found greater prosperity and assumed greater political authority here than they had in the United States, that Irish had more freedom in Canada than in Ireland, and that the Irish community should respect this freedom by not importing from the United Kingdom or the United States violent politics that have no place in Canada. Canada, for McGee, was an example of ethnic tolerance, as it still is today. McGee wrote, "The British flag does fly here, but it casts no shadow." In a speech given in Quebec City in 1862, McGee said, "We Irishmen, Protestant and Catholic, born and bred in a land of religious controversy, should never forget that we now live and act in a land of the fullest religious and civil liberty. All we have to do is each for himself to keep down dissensions which can only weaken, impoverish and keep back the country."

McGee's state funeral, held on 13 April 1868, was one of the largest events ever held at St. Patrick's Church in Montreal. McGee's mausoleum, newly restored in 2000, is located at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery. A plaque on the door reads, "In Memory of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, The Most Eloquent Voice of The Fathers of Confederation." He was a great Canadian patriot and he is still the dominant Irish Catholic figure in Canadian history. In a poem, "Home-Sick Stanzas," McGee writes,

Where'er I turned, some emblem still
 Roused consciousness upon my track;
Some hill was like an Irish hill,
 Some wild bird's whistle called me back;
A sea-bound ship bore off my peace,
 Between its white, cold wings of woe;
Oh, if I had but wings like these,
 Where my peace went, I too would go.

Patrick James Whelan was arrested for murdering McGee. His was the last public hanging in Canada, on 11 February 1869. While he admitted that he was present when McGee was assassinated, he always denied that he killed McGee and, indeed, there are some who still question his guilt. In recent years, there have been books, plays, poetry and radio programmes about D'Arcy McGee. There is even a play about Patrick James Whelan. If Whelan did not himself assassinate McGee, he was, by his own confession, complicit in the conspiracy to kill McGee; even assuming that Whelan had co-conspirators, it is doubtful that we will ever know more about McGee's assassination than we know today.

Mary Teresa Caffrey was born in Dublin and married Thomas D'Arcy McGee in 1847. They had five children, but only two survived to adulthood. Mrs. McGee was promised a pension after her husband's death, but it was not immediately forthcoming. She was apparently long-suffering but much loved by her husband who wrote poems dedicated to her. She died, while praying, on 17 January 1871, at only forty-six years of age.

The last time I visited Ottawa I walked the grounds of Parliament Hill. Behind the Library of Parliament is a statue of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. I passed Frank McKenna, the former premier of New Brunswick, as I walked along Sparks Street where I noticed The D'Arcy McGee Pub on the corner of Sparks and Elgin and enjoyed an excellent and inexpensive lunch while there; I was directed by a waitress a half block west from the pub to the Thomas D'Arcy McGee Building, which belongs to the Federal government. This building is located on the site of the rooming house where McGee lived, and outside of which he was assassinated on 7 April 1868. Just up the street you can see Parliament Hill.

Six months previous to McGee's funeral, Thomas Morrissey and Mary Callaghan were married at St. Patrick's Church. Today, McGee's pew is marked by a maple leaf flag; over the Christmas holidays one year my wife and I attended a concert at St. Patrick's and, by coincidence, sat next to D'Arcy McGee's pew.

Notes on The Irish Famine of 1847

Just east of where St. Anne's Church was constructed in Griffintown in the 1870s, at the corner of Mountain (formally McCord) and Wellington is "Grey Nun near Wellington" where Laurence Morrissey, his wife Johannah Meany and their family settled around 1843. A few years after Laurence and Johannah's arrival in Montreal there was the Great Famine in Ireland, when the potato crop failed due to blight.

While other crops were grown in Ireland, it is common knowledge that the potato was the main diet of the Irish peasantry. According to Thomas Gallagher, in *Paddy's Lament, Ireland 1846-1847*, a family of five people would consume an astounding 280 pounds of potatoes in one week. Gallagher writes, "Since three in the family would have been children, the father must have eaten twelve to fourteen pounds a day—more than enough, if shortly after they were cooked he ate them, skin and all, with some milk and an egg or two a day, to supply him with the necessary nutrients to be energetic, active, and healthy."

The numbers of the dead from starvation are staggering, between 500,000 and two million in Ireland. Some who survived starvation and arrived by ship in Canada in a weakened condition were then susceptible to typhus fever. According to conservative official numbers 3,452 Irish died in quarantine at Grosse Ile, near Quebec City; 5,293 people died on ships coming to Quebec or while in quarantine on board ship near Grosse Ile; 1,041 died in the Marine Hospital in Quebec City; 3,249 died in Lachine, Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick and in Upper Canada; and 3,579 died in "fever sheds" in Point St. Charles in Montreal.

Grosse Ile is an island near Quebec City, in the St. Laurence River, that was used for many years as a quarantine station for immigrants to Canada. It is now a national park and memorial for the Irish who died there, or on board ship sailing to Canada, attempting to escape the famine in Ireland. Susanna Moodie, in her autobiography ***Roughing it in the Bush***, describes Irish immigrants arriving at Grosse Ile in August 1832 during an earlier cholera epidemic. She writes,

It was four o'clock when we landed on the rocks, which the rays of an intensely scorching sun had rendered so hot that I could scarcely place my foot upon them. How the people without shoes bore it I cannot imagine. Never shall I forget the extraordinary spectacle that met our sight the moment we passed the low range of bushes which formed a screen in front of the river. A crowd of Irish emigrants had landed during the present and former day and all this motley crew--men, women, and children, who were not confined by sickness to the sheds (which greatly resembled cattle-pens--were employed in washing clothes or spreading them out on the rocks and bushes to dry. ...The confusion of Babel was among them. All talkers and no hearers--each shouting and yelling in his or her uncouth dialect and all accompanying their vociferations with violent and extraordinary gestures, quite incomprehensible to the uninitiated. We were literally stunned by the strife of tongues. I shrank, with feelings almost akin to fear, from the hard-featured, sunburnt women as they elbowed rudely past me.

Moodie continues like this for several more pages, describing the Irish immigrants as barely human, as savages whose presence sullied "the purity of the air and water with contaminating sight and sounds!"

In 1847, Irish passengers disembarked from ships at Common Street in present day Old Montreal. Symptoms of typhus fever soon appeared and authorities ordered ships to dock nearby at Windmill Point. Common Street runs parallel to Wellington, along the St. Laurence River, and Windmill Point is just south of Normand Street, one street east of Grey Nun. The height of the epidemic in Montreal was the summer of 1847 with twenty-one sheds having been built to house the sick and dying. Some of those who nursed the sick also succumbed to typhoid fever; these include Montreal's Mayor Easton, and members of the Catholic and Anglican clergy. The dead were hastily buried at the Old Immigrants' Cemetery, which is located at the foot of Bridge Street on the east side as one approaches the Victoria Bridge from Montreal.

Marking this mass gravesite is the Black Stone, a monument to the Irish dead. This stone and plaque were erected in 1859 by Irish workers who were constructing the

Victoria Bridge, after finding the remains of typhus victims who had been buried in a mass grave. If you visit there today you will find the Black Stone monument; however, just a few dozen feet east of this is the actual site of the cemetery, which is now a parking lot. On the last Sunday of every May, there is a march from St. Gabriel's Church in Point Saint Charles to the Black Stone, followed by a solemn ceremony remembering the dead of so long ago. I have joined this march on several occasions and been deeply touched by the it.

I mention the Famine and the victims of typhoid fever because it is a pivotal and very important event in Ireland's and Montreal's history, but also because of the close proximity of Laurence Morrissey and his family, and other Irish immigrants living in Montreal's Griffintown neighbourhood, to the fever sheds. Fever sheds were hastily constructed barrack-like buildings where the newly arrived immigrants, stricken with typhoid fever, were hospitalized until they either died or recovered from their illness. This is a whole chapter in Canadian history that deserves greater attention, not only regarding the immigrants, but also the heroic action of those who cared for them. No wonder the Irish who came to Canada wanted to assimilate into the Canadian population, for Canada was a country of freedom and respect for them.

As I have written elsewhere, at Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery there is a gravestone that reads, "Patrick Morrissey and his wife Margaret Slattery and Family" and below this "Last Survivor Died March 21, 1935". I don't know if these people are related to our branch of the Morrissey family, but "Last Survivor" strongly suggests it is the Famine that is being referred to. This is extraordinary because the psychology of many victims has been to avoid the past and to concentrate solely on the present and future. As far as I know, this gravestone and the Black Stone monument, and the annual march to the Black Stone, are the only public expressions in Montreal acknowledging the terrible experience of the Irish of the past. If we don't keep alive our history, no one else will.

There are no lists that I know of identifying those who died in the fever sheds in Point St. Charles, or the names of the people buried at the Old Immigrants' Cemetery. But two "Morriseys" are listed in *Repertoire des Deces de 1847 a la Grosse-Ile et en mer* (1997) as having died either quarantined on board ship at Grosse Ile, near Quebec City, or while still at sea coming to Quebec. They are Ellen Morrissey, age one year, aboard the Alert which arrived at Quebec from Waterford on 15 July 1847, and William Morrissey, age 21, from Limerick, aboard the Vanilia which arrived on 11 July 1847. However, Marianna O'Gallagher's *Grosse Ile, Gateway to Canada 1832-1937* coincidentally contains a facsimile of the same pages purportedly transcribed in *Repertoire des Deces de 1847 a la Grosse-Ile et en mer*. The original document of the 1847 "Report of Vessels Boarded at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle", mentions an Ellen Morrissey, but age ten, who arrived there on the Penelope, from Youghal, Ireland, and was admitted to hospital on 22 May 1847. She died of typhus fever on 6 July 1847 and her possessions were "taken by her niece." In this same document there is no mention of William Morrissey.

At this same time in Ireland people were being evicted from their homes. Due to starvation some of them were driven to crime, as was Daniel Morrissey, age 31, whose crime was "assaulting police escorting flour and robbery." His trial was held in Clonmel, where a famous courthouse was erected in 1800, on 21 July 1846, not far from where Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan lived up to the late 1830s. Daniel Morrissey's sentence

was "transportation [to Australia] for seven years". In *Flight From Famine*, Donald MacKay writes, "In Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, troops had to be called in to break up violent demonstrations." Later, MacKay quotes a medical officer writing about inhabitants of Clonmel who were "so paralyzed (from starvation) that they had more the appearance of ghosts than of living human beings." It is possible that some of our relatives that stayed behind in Ireland were victims of the famine, but who they were or what their circumstances were we don't know. I mention Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir as they are both near Mullinahone in County Tipperary, where our family may have originated. Indeed, some family members may have come from Carrick-on-Suir.

Notes:

Charbonneau, André and Doris Drolet-Dubé. *Répertoire Des Décès de 1847 à la Grosse Île et en mer*. Ottawa : Patrimoine Canadien, Parc Canada, 1997.

Charbonneau, André and André Sevigny. *Grosse Île, A Record of Daily Events*. Ottawa: Canadian Heritage, Parks Canada, 1997.

Gallagher, Thomas. *Paddy's Lament, Ireland 1846-1847, Prelude to Hatred*. New York: Harcourt Brace Janovanich Publishers, 1982.

Hayden, Tom (ed). *Irish Hunger, Personal Reflections on the Legacy of the Famine*. Boulder, Colorado: Roberts Rinehart, 1997.

McKay, Donald. *Flight From Famine, The Coming of the Irish to Canada*. Toronto: McClland & Stewart, 1990.

O'Gallagher, Marianna. *Grosse Île, Gateway to Canada 1832-1937*. Ste. Foy, Quebec: Carraig Books, 1984.

O'Gallagher, Marianna and Rose Mason Dompierre. *Eyewitness Grosse Isle 1847*. Ste. Foy, Quebec: Carraig Books, 1995.

Web Stats:

There have been over 14,000 unique visitors to www.MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com since the site went online in 2003.

I hope you have all had terrific summer vacations and a pleasant fall. Please email me any news you would like included in the next newsletter, or family history that you'd like on www.Morrisseyfamilyhistory.com and eventually it will make its way online.

Stephen Morrissey

December 2006

Copyright © Stephen Morrissey, Montreal, Canada, 2006

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER

DESCENDANTS OF PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com

Editor: Stephen Morrissey, Morrissey@Champlaincollege.qc.ca

Webmaster: Jake Morrissey, Jake.WalshMorrissey@mcgill.ca

SUMMER 2007, ISSUE # SEVEN

Welcome to the Morrissey Family History Newsletter. This, and future issues of the Newsletter, will contain Morrissey news and updates for the family history website. I hope you find something of interest in the Newsletter. Please email me if you have news or photographs you would like included in the Newsletter or if you know someone who would like to be added to the mailing list. The list of newsletter recipients is not shared or sold. Please email me if you would prefer to not receive the newsletter and I will delete your email address from the list.

Contents:

- **Morrissey Chronicles**
 - **An Inventory of the record collection of Edgar R. Morrissey**
 - Notes on the “Morrissey-De Marisco connection, from aristocracy to tenant farmers...”
 - **Web stats**
-

Morrissey Chronicles

- Last September 30, 2006 my brother and sister-in-law, John and Kathy Morrissey's daughter Heather Anne Morrissey married Stephen John Ferguson in Parry Sound, Ontario. On July 12, 2007 my step-daughter Cassidy Anne Johnson married Ali Muhtar, of Istanbul, Turkey, here in Montreal with a second reception in Vancouver about a week later. Next October 6, 2007 my son Jake Walsh Morrissey is marrying Samantha Burton in Montreal. These three couples are all lovely young people, all are exceptionally intelligent, well educated, attractive, and good people. God bless them all.

- Last fall 2006 the idea of my mother selling the family home, where she had resided since 1962, and moving to Toronto was raised by my brother and his wife. My mother also felt it was time to move to something smaller. So, in January and February

2007 I was at the house, painting and repairing things, in preparation for putting it on the market. My cousin Shirley Morrissey came for a week from her home in Oshawa, Ontario, and was an enormous help, giving moral support and helping to sort through what to keep, what to give away, and what to move to Toronto. A real estate agent I know found a buyer and the sale was completed in only a few weeks. Hilda Parker Morrissey Nichols moved to Toronto at age 91 on March 22, 2007.

In retrospect, the move was a lot less of an upheaval for my mother than any of us expected; of course, everything was done for her. She now has an apartment, as she wanted, a few minutes walk from my brother's home and has settled in to her new life in Toronto. My son has visited her new home and has told me she has a modern apartment and is being looked after very well. She has a kind of modified "assisted living," often sleeping and eating at my brother's home and spending the day with her two cats at her own apartment. His door is always open to her for meals with the family, staying the night, and she thinks of his home as her second home. My brother and his wife, and their daughter and son-in-law have all made her very welcome. I haven't heard any complaints from anyone so they must be doing something right!

- Last January 2007 my wife, Carolyn Zonailo, and I drove to where for many years my family spent our summer vacations, in the Deux Montagnes section of St. Eustache, forty minutes by car from Montreal. I had been warned by other people who had visited there that everything had changed. Thomas Wolfe entitled his most famous novel **You Can't Go Home Again**; I would rephrase that title for this day trip, **You Wouldn't Want to Go Home Again**. My idyllic summer home: the summer cottages on the street; the river at the bottom of the street and railway tracks to walk on and then cross an old bridge to an island; the farmers' fields; sitting on the cottage porch with my grandmother; my grandmother, Auntie Mable, Auntie Ivy and Uncle Alex who lived across the street from us; Auntie Ivy's father Mr. Lewis and his daughter's family who lived on the next street; visits by Ivy and Alex's son Herb and his wife Shirley; swimming every day; exploring nature; eating a Mae West cake bought for ten cents from the bread delivery man; "Jeds" corner store; age ten smoking cigarettes in secret with my friend Nicky Coppens newly arrived with his family from Holland; my brother playing tennis; meeting my mother in the evening, arriving home from work in the city, at the train station next to Jed's; drinking a bottle of Coke with my aunt; card games in the evening; heat from the wood stove on cool August nights; the dreamy summer days of exploring nature and the tree lined streets... it was all gone, it seemed it could never have existed. This is now a bedroom suburb of Montreal where people spend their time shopping at the many big box stores and eating at the numerous Subway restaurants. On 11th Avenue, our old street, the quaint little summer cottages have been renovated, winterised, all the trees cut down, and I recognized almost nothing from the past.

- Sharon Callaghan presented a lecture on *Quebec Land Records Research Using New Computerized Database 1841-2006* at McGill University for the Quebec Family History Society's conference held there in June 2007. I had planned on attending but returned from two other conferences, The Writers' Union of Canada AGM in Vancouver and The League of Canadian Poets' AGM in Edmonton, just a few days before Sharon's

presentation, and then spent a week at home sick with a cold. I am sure the audience benefited greatly from Sharon's first-hand knowledge and meticulous approach to researching family history.

- Last December 2006, Patty Ferrari, the granddaughter of my father's brother, Frank Morrissey who died in 1938, sent me photographs of Frank, his wife Eva Dubois, their daughter Patsy Morrissey and Patsy's now grown children (and some of their children!). Of course, I showed the photographs to everyone! What excitement, pictures of an uncle and his family we had never seen before. Patty Ferrari's mother, Patsy Morrissey (who would be my first cousin) often stayed at my grandmother's home at 2226 Girouard Avenue in Montreal. It was good to communicate with Patty as her grandfather, Frank Morrissey, died before I was born and had always been described as intelligent and very popular with everyone that got to know him. Patsy married and then moved away from Montreal in the early 1950s, and as far as I know lost touch with the family here. My mother remembers meeting Patsy and visiting her at the hospital when Patsy's twins were born. In fact, Patsy and my father were close in age and have been described to me as being like brother and sister.

- Jean Gulas of Flushing, New York has sent me a white coffee mug with "Greenpoint" written on it. Greenpoint is the Brooklyn neighbourhood where Dr. William P. Morrissey resided just over a hundred years ago. Jean Gulas and Joan Chandler continue their work researching family history and co-editing a publication, "The Andrean of St. Andrew Avellino Parish," the latest issue of which shows the advantages of a private Catholic school education. Thank you, Jean!

An Inventory Of The Record Collection Of Edgar R. Morrissey:

My first important exposure to music was my father's collection of 78 rpm records. Edgar R. Morrissey was musical by nature—he played banjo, guitar, and bass in his brother's band ("The Herb Morrissey Jazz Orchestra"). He came from a musical family. I remember a large collection of old sheet music, much of it from the 1920s, spilling out of a cabinet in my grandmother's living room at 2226 Girouard Avenue in Montreal. There was also an old upright piano that one day I asked my grandmother to play when I was staying at her house instead of going to school; after much encouragement she got as far as sitting at the piano but then declined to play. Actually, I can still remember sitting beside her at the piano and seeing her fingers on the keyboard as she played a few notes... There was also a gramophone—wind-up with a box of steel needles—as you entered the dining room from the entrance to her second floor flat. My father's record collection was given to me when my mother moved to Toronto and is almost all that remains of that part of our lives. Perhaps this inventory gives an idea of the records an avid music lover might collect sixty or seventy years ago.

Here, then, is an inventory of the remaining records. The order of the inventory was archived by me as I removed the record albums from the box in which I received them; the individual 78 rpm records are listed in the order as they appear in the albums. The musician's name, or the name of the band, is followed by the name of the record label. The title of the songs are italicized. The recordings are mostly Big Bands from the 1930s and 1940s. All the records are undated. A few of my father's records that I remember have been lost or thrown out. The missing records include a Jerome Kerns collection and Carmen Cavallaro, known as "The Poet of the Piano", playing Chopin's "Polonaise".



Album One:

“Decca Presents: Dancing in the Darkness with Carmen Cavallaro” (piano solos with guitar, string bass and drums). This is an undated album of five 78 rpm records (Decca):

Cocktails for Two
The Very Thought of You

If I had You
Smoke Gets in Your Eyes

Dancing in the Dark
Lover

Body and Soul
You're Mine, You!

Alone Together
Night and Day

Album Two:

Guy Lombardo (Decca):
Waiting for the Robert E. Lee
How About You?

Madelaine
I Don't Want to Walk Without You

Concerto
I Don't Want to Set the World on Fire

Alvino Rey and his Orchestra (Bluebird):
Dearly Beloved
I'm Old Fashioned

Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye (Victor):
You're the Moment of a Lifetime
Amapola

Wayne King and his Orchestra (Victor):
Intermezzo
Because

Harry James and his Orchestra (Columbia):
Sleepy Lagoon
Trumpet Blues

You Made me Love You
A Sinner Kissed an Angel

Dinah Shore (Bluebird):
Yes, My Darling Daughter
Down Argentina Way

This is No Laughing Matter
I Got it Bad and That Ain't Good

Artie Shaw and His Orchestra (Victor):
Temptation
Star Dust

Album Three:

Carmen Cavallaro (Decca):
Stormy Weather

Time on My Hands (You in My Arms)

Liebestraum (Dream of Love)

Good Night Sweetheart

My Silent Love

I'm Getting' Sentimental Over You

Jimmy Dorsey and His Orchestra (Decca):

In The Hush of the Night

My Sister and I

High on a Windy Hill

I Understand

Green Eyes

Maria Elena

If I Forget You

All This and Heaven Too

Tangerine

Everything I love

The Breeze and I

Little Curly Hair in a High Chair

Six Black Diamonds (Apex):

Hard Hearted Hannah

Where the Dreamy Wabash Flows

Andrews Sisters (Decca)

The Woodpeckers Song

Down By The Ohio

I'll be With You In Apple Blossom Time

I, Yi, Yi, Yi, Yi (I Like You Very Much)

Album Four:

Benny Goodman and his Orchestra (Columbia)

A String of Pearls

Jersey Bounce

Eddy Duchin and his Orchestra (Columbia):

The Old Jalop

It All Comes Back to me Now

So You're the One
I Give You My Word

Glenn Miller and his Orchestra (Bluebird):
Tuxedo Junction
Danny Boy

Ring Telephone, Ring
You Stepped Out of A Dream

Blueberry Hill
A Million Dreams

I'm Stepping Out With a Memory Tonight
Devil May Care

The White Cliffs of Dover
We're the Couple in the Castle

A Handful of Stars
Yesterthoughts

I'd Know You Anywhere
You've Got Me This Way

Frenesi
My Blue Heaven

Bob Crosby and His Orchestra (Decca):
The Little Red Fox
Pinch me

Album Five:

Phil Harris (RCA Victor):
The Thing
The Mountaineer and the Jabberwock

Tommy Dorsey and His Orchestra (RCA Victor):

This Love of Mine
Neiani

Don Wright with Septette (G.M.D. Limited):
Rollin 'Cross the Country (one side only)

Howard DuLany with Orchestra (Bluebird):
Mexicali Rose
Until the End

Horace Heidt and His Orchestra (RCA Victor):
I'm Ka-razy For You
The Wedding of the Painted Doll

Charlie Spivak and His Orchestra (Columbia):
Yesterday's Gardenias
White Christmas

Charlie Spivak and His Orchestra (Okeh):
This Is No Laughing Matter
When I See An Elephant Fly

Bing Crosby (Decca):
Can't Get Indiana Off My Mind
I Found A Million Dollar Baby

I Have Eyes
The Funny Old Hills

Only Forever
When The Moon Comes Over Madison Square

Bing Crosby and The Andrews Sisters (Decca):
Yodelin' Jive
Ciribiribin

Album Six:

Nat Shilkret and the Victor Orchestra (Victor):
You Were Meant For me
Broadway Melody

Victor Young And His Concert Orchestra (Decca):
Selections From "The Fortune Teller"
Italian Street Song

Glenn Miller and His Orchestra (Bluebird):
Falling Leaves
Beat me Daddy, Eight To A Bar

Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra (Victor):

Mississippi Mud

From Monday On

Waring's Pennsylvanians (Victor):

Softlights And Sweet Music

Let's Have Another Cup O' Coffee

Harry James and His Orchestra (The Hit Record):

Flight Of The Bumble Bee

My Greatest Mistake

Glenn Miller and His Orchestra (Bluebird):

I Know Why

Chattanooga Choo Choo

Louis Armstrong and His Orchestra (Columbia):

All of Me

Home

Kickin' The Gong Around

Between The Devil And The Deep Blue Sea

Cab Calloway and His Orchestra (Sterling):

Mood Indigo

Farewell Blues

Clyde McCoy and His Orchestra (Columbia):

Readin', Ritin', Rhythm

Sugar Blues

Andrews Sisters (Decca):

South American Way

Oh Johnny, Oh Johnny, Oh

Loose Records in Sleeves:

Victor Military Band (Victor):

Cecile—Waltz Hesitation

Millicent—Waltz Hesitation

Ray Miller and His Orchestra (Columbia)

Stumbling

Who Tied the Can on the Old Dog's Tail

Lanin and His Orchestra (Apex):
(side one) *The Wedding of the painted Doll*
The Rounders:
(side two) *Building a Nest for Mary*

Lanin and His Orchestra (Apex):
(side one) *If You Want The Rainbow*
Rose Room Orchestra
(other side, same record) *Glad Rag Doll*

Benny Goodman and His Orchestra (RCA Victor):
Basin Street Blues
When Buddha Smiles

Nat Shilkret and the Victor Orchestra (Victor):
(side one) *What Do We Do On a Dew-Dew-Dewy Day*
Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders
(other side, same record) *Is It Possible?*

Notes on the “Morrissey-De Marisco connection, from aristocracy to tenant farmers...”

There seem to be two main geographical regions in Ireland where the Morrissey name originated. The Morrisseys in the north-west part of Ireland—from Sligo and Galway—derive their name from “O Muirgheasa,” which is Irish for “sea choice.” The Morrisseys from the south-east part of Ireland—which includes Waterford, Limerick, Cork, and Tipperary—is derived from the Norman surname “de Marisco.” Usually, as well, in books explaining the meaning of surnames, there is the comment that the “de Mariscos were once a powerful family in the south-east of Ireland.” If this is so, then who were the de Mariscos and is there any genealogical validity to a Morrissey-de Marisco connection? This is what interested me when I learned about the de Mariscos.

I don't know that we have any evidence in the way of documents to support the claim that a specific Morrissey family is descended from the de Mariscos. Perhaps most Morrisseys originating in the south-east region of Ireland are descended from the de Mariscos. Nevertheless we don't have a family tree tracing our pedigree back to the de Mariscos.



There has always been a history of people migrating from one place to another, from one country to another, not only because they are nomadic, but for economic gain, because of military service, to occupy a conquered land, to find religious freedom, or freedom of speech, and so on. An example that is pertinent for us is the Norman invasion of Ireland in 1170 AD and then the presence of a growing Norman population in Ireland, many of whom were eventually assimilated into the Irish population. If you are a Morrissey from the south-east part of the country, the earliest date that you can say your family was in Ireland is probably sometime just after 1170 AD.

The Morrissey name has gone through different permutations of spelling and pronunciation over the years. A simple example: When my ancestors arrived in New Brunswick from Ireland around 1837, they spelled their surname "Morriissy" with no final "e". When my great great grandfather, Laurence Morriissy moved to Montreal in the early 1840s, he eventually changed the spelling of his name to the more common "Morrissey." We all know that names change over time, and we are told that somehow "de Marisco" seems to have evolved into "Morrissey."

When I began this inquiry, I assumed (like others) that the Morrissey name was somehow a corruption of the name "de Marisco," since that was the association found in books on the origin of surnames. Other names associated with the de Marisco name are Marsh and Montmorency. However, the Morrissey name may not be a corruption of "de Marisco," but of "Morres de Marisco;" for instance, there is Sir James Morres de Marisco, born in 1395, who died in 1469; Sir John Morres de Marisco of Knockagh, born around 1460; Sir Oliver Morres de Marisco of Knockagh (who married Lady Ellice, daughter of the Duke of Ormand and Ossory, Viceroy of Ireland), and who died in 1522. I suspect "de Marisco" was eventually dropped in favour of the simpler "Morres"; for instance, de Marisco descendants include Sir Anthony Morres who died in 1535; and John Morres who lived from 1490 to 1562. There is also Sir John Morres, who became a colonel in the French army and who died in 1621. Perhaps someone could make the pedigree connection for the evolution of de Marisco, Morres de Marisco, Morres, and Morrissey.

I can see the following scenario happening: The de Mariscos were a wealthy and powerful family in 12th century Norman-occupied Ireland, and this wealth lasted for some members of the family for several hundred years. As the descendants of the original de Mariscos multiplied, some intermarried with the indigenous Irish. Over time, the Morres de Marisco surname was dropped and "Morres" expanded into Morrissey and several other surnames.

A history of the de Mariscos would be a fascinating project. Some of the first de Mariscos are found in Kent in England, where they owned land that was granted to them by Duke William of Normandy for their participation in the Battle of Hastings in 1066 AD. Later, there is Geoffrey de Marisco who was born in Somerset, in England, and may have died in 1166 AD. He had several children: Richard (the sheriff of Dorset and Somerset who died in 1226); Jordan; Julianne, who married Henry le Botelier and whose son John was their heir; and another son Geoffrey de Marisco.

Geoffrey de Marisco lived from 1171 to around 1220 AD and was the Justiciar or Governor of Ireland from around 1215 to around 1220. Geoffrey may have visited Palestine as a soldier and is a founder of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who are the Knights of Malta today. He helped subdue the King of Connaught, who had taken up arms against the king of England, and he built a famous castle in Killaloe in 1216. Geoffrey is buried beside his wife in an abbey at Hospital, Ireland. He was married two times, first to Eva de Birmingham who already had several children and then to a sister of Hugh de Lacey. He and his wife had, among their sons and daughters, Joan de Marisco who married Theobald de Botelier and another son, William de Marisco who married Mathilda, the daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin. However, the father and son, Geoffrey and William, both ended up as more or less outlaws from the Norman establishment. Geoffrey fled Ireland after having been accused of murdering someone, but he was later rehabilitated. William was outlawed in 1238 when he made an attempt on the life of King Henry III; he was hung, drawn, and quartered in 1242.

Over the last 840 years the de Mariscos multiplied, and their descendants are today's Morrisseys who originated from that part of Ireland. No doubt some of their descendants moved from aristocracy to tenant farmer status. I offer the above in the spirit of curiosity and know that speculation does not make for good family history research, and that the historical "facts" contained above are no doubt flawed. However, this is a beginning and may get someone to think more about the de Marisco-Morrissey connection and research the subject.

Web Stats:

There have been over 16,500 visitors to www.MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com since the site went online in 2003.

I hope you have all had terrific summer vacations and a pleasant fall. Please email me any news you would like included in the next newsletter, or family history that you'd like on www.Morrisseyfamilyhistory.com and eventually it will make its way online.

Stephen Morrissey
July 2007

Copyright © Stephen Morrissey, Montreal, Canada, 2007

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER

DESCENDANTS OF PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com

Editor: Stephen Morrissey, sm@MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com

Webmaster: Jake Morrissey, Jake.WalshMorrissey@mcgill.ca

Winter, 2008, Issue # Eight

Welcome to the Morrissey Family History Newsletter. This, and future issues of the Newsletter, will contain Morrissey news and updates for the family history website. I hope you find something of interest in the Newsletter. Please email me if you have news or photographs you would like included in the Newsletter or if you know someone who would like to be added to the mailing list. The list of newsletter recipients is not shared or sold. Please email me if you would prefer to not receive the newsletter and I will delete your email address from the list.

Contents:

- **Notes**
 - **An Inventory Of The Record Collection Of Frank Morrissey**
 - **Web Stats**
-

Notes:

- I am proud to announce the marriage, on October 6, 2007, of my son Jake Walsh-Morrissey to Samantha Burton. They had a beautiful wedding at Birk's Chapel followed by a reception at Thomson House, both at McGill University. They are a truly lovely couple and I am very proud of both of them.

- Quite often I drive by my grandmother's old home (Edith Sweeney Morrissey) at 2226 Girouard Avenue, located here in Montreal. The family lived there for about forty years and my memory of her home, a second floor flat on a busy street, is that it was always clean (I remember the cleaning lady, Bella, with rolled up nylons waxing the hard wood floors on her knees) and enjoyable to visit. There were three bedrooms (my Aunt Mable had the room in the front, with a balcony, facing Girouard; my grandmother's bedroom was off the dining room, and my great aunt Essie (Edith's sister) had the room to the left as you walked down the hall to the kitchen; there was also a storage room off the kitchen

where my grandmother's father lived in his old age in the early 1940s. There was a large living room facing Girouard Avenue, where there was a maroon couch covered with white sheets as well as other furniture. It may not have been luxurious but it was home to many people over the years, including my parents and my brother and I in the early 1950s.) A few years ago, by chance, I spoke to someone leaving the flat and asked him if I might see what the place is like today. He was friendly enough but I never heard from him again. He suggested that not much had changed, the claw-foot bathtub was still there, but he added that the place had become terribly run-down; the roof leaked since the ice storm in 1998 and the flat was noisy and dusty. Just yesterday I drove by the flat on my way home from work. I regret to say that 2226 Girouard is probably the worst maintained place on the street. There is plastic on both the outside and inside of the windows to keep in the heat. The front stairs are covered with snow and I wonder if anyone is living in the upper flat. There is garbage piled up on the outside landing. I still want to visit the flat, but it is unfortunate the present owners have let it go to such a degree.

- I often learn something about the Internet when I visit my son. Here is the latest: it is how to make a search restricted to the content of a specific web site. As an example, let's search for "Montreal" on our website, www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com. Go to www.google.com, or another search engine, and type in "Montreal site: www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com" (omitting the parentheses) and every reference to Montreal on the site will appear in the results. As soon as the Morrissey Family History Newsletters are online anyone can access all the information they need on a specific person or event, with updates in the Newsletters, simply by doing a search in the way I've described.

- The daughter of the vocalist for the Herb Morrissey Jazz Orchestra recently contacted me. I wish I had more information to give her regarding Herb's band. You can see a photograph of the band at www.virtualmuseum.ca/pm.php?id=record_detail&fl=0&lg=English&ex=00000195&rd=97196 -

- On the evening of October 21, 2007, I fell down the basement stairs at home while carrying an armload of laundry. I thought I had broken both ankles! Instead, I severely sprained both ankles and broke the fibula in my right leg. It is just over four months since the accident and I am finally back at work, but still going to physio.

An Inventory Of The Record Collection Of Frank Morrissey

An enduring memory of my grandmother's home at 2226 Girouard Avenue is the cabinet of sheet music in the living room, much of the sheet music literally spilling out of the cabinet was from the 1920s. There was also an upright piano in the living room that one day, when I was around ten years old, I tried to get my grandmother to play. Finally, there was an old Victrola record player that hadn't worked for year in the living room, to the right of the door as you entered the flat. Patti Ferrari's mother, Patty Morrissey, who is also my second cousin, would have known this scene intimately as I am told she often

stayed at our grandmother's flat. I am also told that Patty was like a sister to my father who was the youngest in the family. Patty's father, Frank Morrissey, was my father's brother.

Patti Ferrari, a granddaughter of Frank Morrissey writes in a recent e-mail:
"Thank you so much for the Newsletter and including the information about my Mom in it [please see "Morrissey Family History Newsletter, Number Seven"]. I'm attaching a list of 78-RPM record albums that came from my grandmother's [Frank's wife, Eva]. I'm not sure if any of these may be part of a collection, but I thought they might be." Here is a list of the records that belonged to Frank Morrissey; a list of the records belonging to Edgar Morrissey appeared in the last issue of the Newsletter.

List Of Records Belonging To Frank Morrissey:

Brother Bones and His Shadows- Oriole

Margie
Sweet Georgia Brown

Gene Krupa and His Orchestra- Columbia

Star Burst

Frankie Carle and His Orchestra

Sunrise Serenade

Mel Torme- Vogue Coral

Blue Moon
That Old Black Magic

Peggy Lee- Brunswick

Oh! No!
OOH That Kiss

John Charles Thomas- Victor

Oh What a Beautiful Morning
Kansas City

Tommy Dorsey and His Orchestra- Victor

Careless - Fox Trot
Darn That Dream - Fox Trot

Mills Brothers- (?)

Nevertheless
Thirsty for Your Kisses

Edmund Hockridge- Parlophone

Can - Can -- I Am in Love

Can - Can -- It's All Right With Me

Les Brown and His Band of Renown- Coral

Just When We're Falling In Love

Where You Are

Lionel Hampton Quartet- Columbia

It's Blue World

Flying Home

Dizzy Gillespie- Vogue

Swing Low Sweet Chariot

Interlude in G

Gerry Mulligan Quartet- Vogue

I May Be Wrong

Swing House

Gerry Mulligan Quartet- Vogue

Walking Shoes

Lullaby of The Leaves

Gerry Mulligan Quartet- Vogue

Jeru

Love Me or Leave Me

Johnnie Ray- Columbia (Decca Records)

Out In The Cold Again

Walking My Baby Back Home

Russ Morgan and His Orchestra- Decca (The Compo Co. Ltd. Lachine, Que.)

So Tired (Bob Eberly)

Rambling Rose

Charlie Barnet and His Orchestra- Capitol

Gloomy Sunday

Be-Bop Spoken Here

Caterina Valente- Polydor

The Breeze and I

Jealousy

George Shearing Quintet- MGM

Lullaby of Birdland
When Lights Are Low

Woody Herman and His Orchestra- Capitol

Skinned
Skinned Again

Stan Kenton and His Orchestra- Capitol

Laura
Jump for Joe

Slim Whitman- Quality (Decca Records)

China Doll
Indian Love Call

The Glenn Miller Story- Decca Records

Music from the Movie Sound Track
(James Stewart & June Allyson)

Web Stats:

There have been over 17,000 visitors to www.MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com since the site went online in 2003.

Please email to me (sm@MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com) any news you would like included in the next newsletter, or family history that you'd like on www.Morrisseyfamilyhistory.com.

Stephen Morrissey
February 28, 2008

Copyright © Stephen Morrissey, Montreal, Canada, 2008

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER

DESCENDANTS OF PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

www.MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com

Editor: Stephen Morrissey, sm@MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com

Webmaster: Jake Morrissey, Jake.WalshMorrissey@mcgill.ca

Summer 2008, Issue # Nine

Welcome to the Morrissey Family History Newsletter. This, and future issues of the Newsletter, will contain Morrissey news and updates for the family history website. I hope you find something of interest in the Newsletter. Please E-mail me if you would prefer to not receive the newsletter and I will delete your E-mail address from the list.

Contents:

- Our site has been updated
 - Review of Richard Gwyn's biography, *John A. The Man Who Made Us: The life and times of John A. MacDonald, volume one: 1815-1867*. Toronto, Random House, 2007
 - Priests of St. Patrick's Bereaved; The Late Mrs. Thomas Morrissey, Montreal Daily Star, April 28, 30, 1906
 - **This Beggar Caused Much Trouble, New York Times, November 14, 1897**
 - Letters
-

Our site has been updated:

The work of updating www.MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com is now done. All of the Morrisseys listed in Lovell's Montreal Directory from 1843 to 1978 are now on the site. This includes information, in chronological order, giving the name of the head of the family, the surviving spouse if applicable, home address, and in many cases where the head of the family was employed and in what position. This is a valuable resource for anyone researching Morrissey family ancestors who lived in Montreal. The original Lovell's Directories, from which this information is taken, can be accessed at the web site for the Bibliothèque Nationale de Québec. As well, all of the *Morrissey Family History Newsletters* that have been published are now online; the newsletters provide updates for the site and additional information on various family ancestors. Finally, in the

Appendices section you will find an obituary published in a Montreal newspaper for Father Martin Callaghan.

I want to thank my son Jake Walsh Morrissey, our web master, who created the site in 2003 and who has updated it and made it the attractive and user-friendly web site that it is today.

I hope the updated site has some information that you might find of interest.

Best wishes,

Stephen Morrissey

Review of Richard Gwyn's biography, *John A. The Man Who Made Us: The life and times of John A. MacDonald, volume one: 1815-1867*. Toronto, Random House, 2007

After hearing Richard Gwyn interviewed on C.B.C. radio last spring, regarding his biography of Sir John A. MacDonald, one of the Fathers of Canadian Confederation, I knew that this was a book I wanted to read. One of the reasons Gwyn's book is of interest to anyone involved in researching family history, is the insight it gives us into life in the 19th Century. History is the current events of a specific time, it is what our ancestors were reading in their newspapers and discussing among themselves. The central current event of the second half of the 19th Century for Canadians would have been the founding of Canada.

Why was Canada founded? Mainly, it seems, because the British were losing interest in maintaining their colonies in North America; as well, the people who lived in the colonies didn't want to become Americans. The "jewel in the crown" of Great Britain's colonies was India, not British North America, which was seen as a future financial burden on Britain.

At the same time, the Americans seem to have felt that it was inevitable that Canada would become a part of their union, with or without our consent. However, after the Civil War, the United States was burdened with debt and had no desire to go to war in order to force the British colonies to join them.

In addition to this, despite a history of government patronage in the British colonies, many Canadians were critical of the American experiment in democracy which was seen as an opportunity for corruption. Canadians didn't trust the American emphasis on materialism and individualism. Canadians were also critical of Americans for their overly secularized state and for not being more religious.

Adding urgency to this political situation, the Fenians—some of whom were Irish soldiers who had been demobbed after the Civil War—had made several military incursions into Canada as a way to possibly divert the British from Ireland by forcing

them to send troops to Canada; they failed miserably but alerted Canadians to the necessity of forming a federal state or else face future invasions, and inevitable annexation, by the United States. The result of this was an opportunity for the founding of the Canadian state. And so it came to be, with, typically for Canadians, little or no fanfare, on July 1st, 1867.

There are several insights in Gwyn's book that are important for us today. One concerns the division of power between the provincial governments and the central federal government. Gwyn's book gave me a deeper understanding of this division in Canadian political life. We were a collection of regions that formed Canada, a union that was not made altogether willingly, and made at the expense of regional power.

Another aspect of life in the 19th Century that Gwyn discusses is the prevalence of alcohol in everyday life. People drank to get drunk, and Sir John A.'s public drunkenness was common knowledge. One of his drinking buddies was Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the subject of another recent biography, and one of the most colourful figures of the Confederation era.

Gwyn also discusses the difference between the Irish in Canada and the Irish in the United States. The Irish, for instance in Boston or New York City, maintained for many generations a close identification with their Irish heritage, while the Irish in the British North American colonies tended to assimilate into the general population. There was little support for the Fenians among the Irish in 19th Century Canada; Gwyn writes:

In fact, a respectable claim can be made that in one vital respect, the country MacDonald's parents were taking him to was more democratic even than the United States, that great experiment in egalitarianism. In the South and in parts of New England, there was an aristocracy, and, in the North, a class of self-made millionaires who cascaded their wealth upon their heirs. Above the border there was virtually no over-class, but no under-class either. There were no slaves in Canada, they having been liberated by Governor John Graves Simcoe's decree of 1793, and there was no equivalent of the proletariat now developing rapidly in the great northern cities of the United States. Almost all Canadians were indeed "lairds" in possibility and in self-perception, if not in actual fact. They would rise as high as their talent, ambition and luck might take them.

This is certainly the experience of our family in Canada. Within two generations of having arrived in New Brunswick from Ireland, members of our family had entered politics and would eventually hold seats in the House of Commons (they are Patrick Morrissy and Mary Phelan's grandson John V. Morrissy and his son Charles J. Morrissy); others would become lawyers, doctors, teachers, shopkeepers, and so on, all from a humble Irish immigrant family. Sir John A. helped unite the political forces needed to found a Canadian state, and Gwyn has created a vivid and detailed description of both MacDonald's private and public life.

Priests of St. Patrick's Bereaved

Montreal Daily Star, Saturday, 28 April 1906

Rev. Fathers Martin and Luke Callaghan, of St. Patrick's Church, have been bereaved by the death of their sister, Mary Callaghan, wife of Thomas Morrissey (sic). Mrs. Morrissey (sic) was seized with a stroke of apoplexy yesterday at her home, 64 Agnes Street, St. Henri, and passed away in eight hours. The funeral will take place on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church.

* * * * *

The Late Mrs. Thomas Morrissey (sic)

Montreal Daily Star, Monday, 30 April 1906

The funeral of the late Mrs. Thomas Morrissey (sic) took place this morning from St. Patrick's Church. The remains were accompanied by a large gathering of friends of the family and Rev. Fathers Martin and Luke Callaghan, brothers of the deceased, who officiated, assisted by Father Killoran, as deacon, and Father Heffernan, as sub-deacon. The chief mourners were her husband, Mr. Thomas Morrissey (sic), her five sons, John, Michael, James, Luke and Thomas, jr. Among the friends who accompanied the remains to the church were: Messrs. James Rodgers, W.L. Fleming, R. Clapperton, J. Nibbs, F. Casey, V. MacDougall, A. Brennan and L. Fleming. After the service the remains were conveyed to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery for internment.

Notes: Thanks to Sharon Callaghan for both of these newspaper articles! Thomas Morrissey is the son of Laurence Morrissey and Johannah Meany, and a grandson of Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan.

This Beggar Caused Much Trouble

New York Times

November 14, 1897

William L. Barnes, fifty years old, a beggar, was locked up in the Bedford Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday by Policeman Riley, charged with disorderly conduct. Prior to his arrest, Barnes had abused several persons along Grand Street, because they refused to give him money. When Policeman Riley ordered him to leave the neighborhood Barnes turned on the officer and abused him. He was then placed under arrest. To the crowd that had gathered Barnes begged of them to follow him to the station, as he declared that his arrest had been unwarranted and that the policeman was drunk. Several of the crowd did so, as they shared the prisoner's opinion, and insisted that the officer

was intoxicated. Police Captain Short retained the beggar and temporarily suspended the police officer from duty. Dr. William P. Morrissey (sic), the police surgeon, was summoned and saw at a glance that Riley was perfectly sober. He was then returned to duty and Barnes locked up.

Notes: Thanks to John Morrissey for this newspaper article. Dr William P. Morrissy is a brother of John V. Morrissey, nephew of my great great grandfather Laurence Morrissey, and a grandson of Patrick Morrissy and Mary Phelan. William P. Morrissy was born in Newcastle, NB, but lived most of his life in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, NY, where he served as a police surgeon for the City of Brooklyn. More information on Dr. Morrissy can be found in previous Newsletters.

Letters:

Since the site was updated we have been receiving more correspondence than usual regarding Morrissey family history. Here is an E-mail from Bob Morrissey, son of Herb and Dorothy Morrissey:

Hi Stephen,

It's your cousin Bob. Just writing to tell you how much I've enjoyed—and continue to enjoy—our family's history that you've so painstakingly researched and recorded. It brings back so many wonderful memories—especially of our summers with Grandma in St. Eustache. Like you, about eight years ago I went back to see all the old haunts accompanied by my mother—and everything had changed. It was pretty disappointing. One thing I do remember—that you don't mention—was the old Moon and Normandy theatres, right across the street from each other. We used to see some great musicals and westerns there. If I remember correctly we weren't allowed into theatres for those types of movies in the city. Also, thank you for the updates of our relatives, especially concerning John and your mom. Glad to know they're all doing well and, please, give them my regards.

Thanks again, Bob

It's been a rainy summer here in Montreal. Unlike when I was growing up here in the 1950s and 1960s, there is a lot to do in Montreal in the summer. In fact, the summer is my favourite time to be in Montreal: There is the Montreal International Jazz Festival, the Formula One race, the Comedy Festival, the Roger's Cup, NASCAR, and many other activities. I wish you all a happy summer!

Stephen Morrissey
August 2008

Copyright © Stephen Morrissey, Montreal, Canada, 2008

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER

DESCENDANTS OF PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

www.MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com

Editor: Stephen Morrissey, sm@MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com

Webmaster: Jake Morrissey, Jake.WalshMorrissey@mcgill.ca

Spring 2009, Issue # Ten

Welcome to the Morrissey Family History Newsletter. This, and future issues of the Newsletter, contain Morrissey news and updates for the family history website. Please E-mail me if you would prefer to not receive the newsletter and I will delete your E-mail address from the list.

Contents:

- Morrisseys in the Diaries of William Lyon Mackenzie King
 - Notes on Martin, James, and Luke Callaghan
-

Morrisseys in the Diaries of William Lyon Mackenzie King

Library and Archives Canada (www.collectionscanada.gc.ca) has placed online a remarkable document, it is the complete text of the diaries of Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King. King's diary, which he kept from 1893 to a few days before his death in 1950, is nearly 30,000 pages long, and almost eight million words. Mackenzie earned his LL.B. (1895) and M.A. (1897) at the University of Toronto, studied at the University of Chicago (1896-1897), and attended Harvard University (M.A. 1898; Ph.D. 1909). He is the longest serving Canadian Prime Minister (1921-1926; 1926-1930; 1935-1948); under his leadership the government began the Old Age pension (1926), he led Canada out of the Great Depression, he was Prime Minister during World War Two (1939-1945), and he saw the Family Allowance Act (1944) through Parliament.

There are several references to John Veriker Morrissey, his wife, his son Charles, and one reference to a Dr. Morrissey in King's diaries. John Veriker Morrissey (born Newcastle, NB, 13 August 1887; died, Chatham, NB, 31 July 1924) is the grandson of Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan; he the son of Patrick Morrissey and Rose Farrell. John Veriker Morrissey was married to Joanna Dunn; he owned a furniture store in Newcastle, and was a Cabinet Minister in the New Brunswick provincial government. In 1921 he was elected as a federal Member of Parliament for Northumberland riding in New Brunswick. Two

years after John Veriker Morrissy's death in 1924 his son, Charles Joseph Morrissy was elected Member of Parliament for Northumberland, he served from 9 December 1926 to 20 May 1930. Charles Joseph Morrissy (born Newcastle, 18 January 1881; died Newcastle, 22 April 1932) followed his father into a political career. He served as Mayor of Newcastle for three years, he was elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick in 1920, and as a Member of Parliament for Northumberland, NB in 1926.

Here are the references to the "Morrissys" mentioned in Prime Minister King's diaries:

On Tuesday, September 23, 1924 King visited Newcastle, New Brunswick, John Veriker Morrissy's home town. King writes:

We reached Newcastle about 2, were met at train by quite a gathering of people & a band. It was raining a little and roads were in a bad state. After making a call on Mrs. Morrissey (sic), I was taken to 3 different lumber mills at Nelson and spoke at each to the employees. It was a little trying on my throat, the raw open air and competing with the noise of the steam.

It seems likely that "Mrs. Morrissey" is John Veriker Morrissy's wife, Joanna Dunn. King continues:

Drove to Chatham 15 miles distant called on Loggie, Ex. M.P. & on Mrs. Snowball (Sr.) had a pleasant talk with her daughter & niece from Newfoundland...

Then King mentions meeting "Premier Veniot, Walter Foster, McKenna M.L.A. – Loggie (Jr.) Morrissey, Senator Robinson..."

A second reference occurs on Thursday, February 5, 1925; John Veriker Morrissy died on 31 July 1924, about six and a half months before this letter was written. King writes:

This morning I went over in my library the reference I had in mind taking to the deceased members, and the little formula used in introducing new members... At 2:30 I went to the H. of C. (House of Commons)... Introduced 4 new members without getting rattled, tho' I found it difficult. Spoke on Morrissey & Gauvreau with comparative ease. was greatly relieved when proceedings safely over.

Charles Arthur Gauvreau was born in 1860 and died on 10 September 1924. He won seven Federal elections and served almost twenty-seven years in Parliament representing a riding in Quebec. Morrissy served just under three years in Parliament. It would be interesting to read what King said in his eulogy for Morrissey and Gauvreau in Parliament on that day (this information can be accessed in *Hansard*, found in most university libraries).

A reference to Dr. Morrissey occurs on Tuesday, February 23, 1926. King writes:

The afternoon was taken up with interviews Dr. Morrissey & R.C. priest, personal call, Conant & two others from Oshawa on automobile tariff...

I suspect that "Dr. Morrissey" is Herbert Morrissey, also from Newcastle, who graduated with his Medical degree from McGill University in 1924. He is the son of Edward Morrissy, a younger brother of John Veriker Morrissy. I used to speak on the phone with Dr. Morrissy's daughter, Jane Morrissy Allan, in the early 2000s. About a year ago, I met someone who had studied with one of Dr. Morrissy's children and who had met Dr. Morrissy in Newcastle. Dr. Morrissy died on 18 December 1968. As a nephew of John Veriker Morrissy he may have had an invitation to visit, for a few minutes, with the Prime Minister.

Another reference to the Morrissey name occurs on Saturday, August 24, 1929. King writes:

I wrote Mrs. Bartlett Richards of Chicago who I missed seeing on her recent visit to Canada, and who wrote me from Montreal. I am very sorry to have missed her. Wrote Mrs. Morrissey (mother of Charlie Morrissey M.P.) who wrote me of her son.

This is a curious comment. In a short biography (which I will include in a future Newsletter) there is a reference to John Veriker Morrissy's time in Ottawa. He does not seem to have distinguished himself in Parliament, searching through Hansard I cannot find that he ever spoke in the House of Commons. My impression is that he was alcoholic and that his wife, Joanna Dunn, carried him during his worst years and seems to have impressed people that she met. She seems to have been a forceful woman, perhaps a prerequisite for a politician's wife, even writing to Prime Minister King about her son, Charles Joseph Morrissy, who was by then the current Member of Parliament for Northumberland. Perhaps it was about her son's health, Charles Morrissy's term in office ended, eight months later, on 30 May 1930 (perhaps the House was recessed for the summer months, or for the general election of August 1930) and he died on 22 April 1934 when he was only fifty-three years old. It would be interesting to read this short correspondence between King and Mrs. Morrissey that is probably archived in the William Lyon Mackenzie King Fonds at Library and Archives Canada.

A final entry in King's diary regarding the Morrisseys occurs on Tuesday, 29 July 1930, just days before the general election of 7 August 1930. King is in his office talking with "Bennett", probably R.B. Bennett, his opponent in the Federal election and the Conservative prime minister from 1930 to 1935. It is impossible to conceive this kind of informal meeting happening today. King begins by making some comments about Bennett's appearance, "he looked pretty well but is heavier and flabbier I thought." King continues, "he then said something our having preserved the amenities & not attacked each other... I told [him] I thought I had been most careful, but that I thought he should not have brought in references to myself & the war in which rearoused & perpetuated

prejudices that were most unfair..." Then, they discussed specifics of the campaign, King writes: "That New Bruns. he had counted on giving us 2 seats, that in Northumberland he thought his home appeal to sentiment etc. counted very much. I said Morrissey being drunk during prov'l fight & not getting nomination made him disaffected. He said when he was there Morrissey was working for us, & Burchill was the best possible candidate, he put that constituency [?] down to his own appeal..."

Then, King quotes Bennett as discussing "the hideousness of drink, the curse it was, how it ruined men's moral sense & judgment, I told him Cahill's loss of Pontiac was I thought due to this, & we had lost several seats by personal rows, etc." This explains something of the negative side of Charles Joseph Morrissey who, like his father, seems to have been a heavy drinker. On the positive side, for King, both John Veriker Morrissey and Charles Joseph Morrissey were influential at the provincial level and in their particular ridings; they not only had numerous political contacts but they were intelligent and hard-working men, dedicated to the Liberal Party.

Other politicians descended from or who had familial ties with the descendants of Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan are Edward Matthew Farrell, a half first cousin of John Veriker Morrissey. Senator Farrell served over twenty-one years in the Canadian Senate, from 12 January 1910 to 6 June 1931 when he died. He was born in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, on 31 March 1854 and died on 6 August 1931; he worked as a publisher and printer before his appointment to the Senate on the advice of Prime Minister Wifrid Laurier, later Sir Wifrid Laurier. George Roy McWilliam, a great nephew of John Veriker Morrissey, was born in 1905; he won seven federal elections and served almost nineteen years in the House of Commons for Northumberland-Mirimichi riding. He died on 15 May 1977.

Notes: (1) The Morrisseys in New Brunswick spell their surname with no "e", thus: "Morrissey". Prime Minister King used the more common spelling, with an "e", thus: "Morrissey". (2) Many in the family, including all of the above, are identified with the Liberal Party of Canada, roughly equivalent to the Democratic Party in the United States. (3) Imagine having an incumbent prime minister discussing a member of your family with someone who would be, in a few days, the next prime minister...

Some references to Martin, James, and Luke Callaghan

Mary Callaghan, a sister of Fathers Martin, James, and Luke Callaghan, married Thomas Morrissey in Montreal on 20 November 1867 at St. Patrick's Church. Thomas is a son of Laurence Morrissey and Johannah Meany; Laurence is a brother of Patrick Morrissey (and Mary Farrell) and he is John Veriker Morrissey's uncle. Mary Callaghan remained close to her brothers and she and Thomas are buried with Father Luke Callaghan in Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

On Father Luke Callaghan:

In Smoke and Fire: The Chinese of Montreal, (distributed by Brill for The Chinese University Press, 1991), by Chan Kwok-bun:

“Father Martin Callaghan used to play his violin at the corner of St. Urbain Street for the Chinese audience. He visited Chinatown everyday with his priest brother, Luke. In those days, he indeed rendered many services to the Chinese. Father Callaghan also helped two young Chinese students to complete their studies in medicine. Because of his great love for those in need, he supported the weak and assisted the poor throughout his life. His residence was located near today’s St. Patrick’s Church where many Chinese visited and sought advice of many kinds. By 1904, an estimated 20% of Chinese in Montreal were converted Chinese.”

Golden Jubilee of the Reverend Father Dowd and Toupin..., (Lovell, Montreal, 1887) by John Joseph Curran) which includes a passage of Father Martin Callaghan reading “the address from the Children of Mary.”

On Father James Callaghan:

Sights and Shrines of Montreal: A Guide Book for Strangers..., (William Douw, Montreal, 1907) by W. D. Lighthall, contains the passage “It is made of white marble and onyx, and was erected to the memory of Father James Callaghan, by his friends.” **Here I am in the basement of St. Patrick's, around 1999, with the plaque to Fr. James Callaghan.**



The Wandering Yankee: Or, The Fun of Seeing Canada, (The Emerson Press, 1902) by Anson Albert Gard, contains the passage “...as a memorial to Father James Callaghan, is of fine Tennessee marble and Mexican onyx.”

These passages refer to the white marble plaque, now weather beaten, that can be found stored in the basement of St. Patrick’s Basilica in Montreal. My son and I saw the plaque at this location around 1997 and a photo from this visit, beside the plaque, can be found on the Morrissey Family History website.

Golden Jubilee of the Reverend Father Dowd and Toupin..., (Lovell, Montreal, 1887) by John Joseph Curran) which includes a passage mentioning Father James Callaghan reading “the address from the Confraternity of the Living...”

On Father Luke Callaghan:

In the Index for *The New York Times*, 1923, a reference to Father Luke Callaghan banning wedding confetti at St. Michael’s Church.

Spring begins later this week and already (here in Montreal) nature is reawakening, the snow will soon be gone, washed away in the rain; tree buds will turn into leaves, and snowdrops will flower in the sun's heat. Life will be affirmed again, despite the economic recession we are all caught up in; nature helps put things in proper perspective. Soon, the St. Patrick's Day parade will move along Ste. Catherine Street in downtown Montreal, it is one of the oldest St. Patrick's parades in North America, dating from the early years of the 19th Century, and is an event that is embraced by all ethnic groups in Montreal. As well, in a few weeks it will be Easter, another occasion for renewal and life affirmation.

Stephen Morrissey
Montreal, March 2009

Copyright © Stephen Morrissey, Montreal, Canada, 2009

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER

DESCENDANTS OF PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

www.MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com

Editor: Stephen Morrissey, sm@MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com

Webmaster: Jake Morrissey, Jake.WalshMorrissey@mcgill.ca

Fall 2009, Issue # Eleven

Welcome to the Morrissey Family History Newsletter. This, and future issues of the Newsletter, will contain Morrissey news and updates for the family history website. I hope you find something of interest in the Newsletter. Please E-mail me if you would prefer to not receive the newsletter and I will delete your E-mail address from the list.

Contents:

- *Girouard Avenue*, some news...
 - Where was Thomas Morrissey born?
 - An anecdote regarding Dr. William P. Morrissey
-

***Girouard Avenue*, my new book of poems and returning to my grandmother's home forty years later...**

Some years ago, soon after I published *Mapping the Soul, Selected Poems 1978-1998* (The Muses' Company, Winnipeg, 1998), I began work on our family's history. I had no idea this quest would consume as much of my time as it has, and in a lesser way continues to do so. It's eleven years later and I've just recently published my eighth book of poems, *Girouard Avenue*, in which the theme of family history is present.

I am posting information on the content—the historical and familial background to *Girouard Avenue*—on my blog at www.stephenmorrisseyblog.blogspot.com, for anyone interested in more information on the book. However, the main thing I want to say here, other than announce the publication of this book that is influenced by the work I've done on the Morrissey family history here in Montreal, is to mention an experience I had. Here it is:

One day last April as I was driving home from work, I passed my grandmother's old home at 2226 Girouard Avenue, where she had lived for forty years. Edith Sweeney was married to John Martin Morrissey, a son of Thomas Morrissey and Mary Callaghan. Edith and Martin moved to a flat located at 2226 Girouard Avenue in the late 1920s. Martin died in the early 1930s and Edith continued living there until her death in 1966.

On that grey April day six months ago, I noticed that the place was up for sale and the front door was wide open. This was the day for which I had waited for many years, it was an opportunity to revisit 2226 Girouard Avenue. I went home to get my camera and returned to my grandmother's old home.

In fact, I had wanted to see inside the place for many years. One evening, a few years ago, I parked outside and then saw someone leaving the place; I was fairly shameless in approaching this person and explained to him how much it would mean to me to see inside the flat, but still he declined telling me that it wasn't a convenient time... And then, the big day I had waited for arrived, at last I would reenter the old flat! Inside, a real estate agent was expecting a few visitors, and allowed me to take photographs after I explained how our family had once lived there.

I can tell you, not much has changed at 2226 Girouard Avenue since 1969, or even since 1929, or probably even 1909 around the time when the place was built. It hasn't been renovated at all, so it's just as it once was, except for a few coats of dark paint and some stenciling on the walls and some *faux* bricks put up in the kitchen. That's the good news. The bad news is that literally nothing has been done to maintain the place, so it has fallen into worse and worse disrepair.

I have begun posting photographs I took that day of my "tour of 2226 Girouard Avenue"; you can find them online at www.stephenmorrisseyblog.blogspot.com. I am aware that these photographs will be of little interest to most people; however, to those of us who have fond memories of Girouard, to those others whose relatives once visited or lived in the place or heard about it, to those who may be interested in seeing where our family once lived, where we came from, the photographs may be of interest. I invite you to join this photographic tour that begins today and continues to the end of October.

Where was Thomas Morrissey born?

Where was Thomas Morrissey, the second generation of Morrisseys in Montreal, born? Sharon Callaghan has done excellent research on this question and I stand corrected about where Thomas was born. He was not born in Montreal, as I had thought, but in New Brunswick. Thank you, Sharon, for sharing this with me. I appreciate it very much.

Here is Sharon Callaghan's letter:

Stephen,

Hi there, got your message - great to hear from you and I will reply soon. However, I was coming online to get this sent so I want to get it off to you now.

So, here is the information I promised in the last email. From what

I found, I believe that Lawrence and Johanna's family makeup should be as follows:

- 1) Michael (vs Patrick) - Jan 1838, N.B. > Jul. 1861, Mtl.
- 2) Thomas - ? ? , N.B. > Oct. 1916, Mtl.
- 3) John - May 1843, Mtl. > Apr 1844, Mtl.
- 4) Mary - Aug. 1845, Mtl. > Jun 1866, Mtl.
- 5) Patrick - Oct. 1847, Mtl. > May 1848, Mtl.
- 6) Margaret - Oct. 1849, Mtl. > Apr 1931, Mtl.

The following clarifications are the results of my research on this Morrissey family. The records I checked at the archives were for the Montreal area, of course, up to 1899.

A) First - as per indexes/registers, the following were the ONLY children of Lawrence and Johanna to have a birth/baptism record in Montreal (all at Notre Dame).

- 1) John on 10 May 1843 (copied-see note i)
- 2) Mary on 11 Aug. 1845
- 3) Patrick on 07 Oct. 1847
- 4) Margaret on 28 Oct. 1849

Note: i) John's date is the one you had indicated for Thomas, but this is definitely for another son and not Thomas, as you will see below.

B) Second - as per indexes/registers, the following are some burials of Lawrence and Johanna's children, which I believe you didn't have.

- 1) John on 02 Apr 1844 (copied-see note i)
- 2) Patrick on 27 May 1848 (copied-see note ii)
- 3) Mary on 19 Jun 1866 (copied-see note iii)

Note: i) This would be the John, listed at A.1. above, as the entry indicated death at an age of eleven (11) months, which corresponds with the bapt/bur dates.

ii) This would be the Patrick, listed at A.3. above, as the entry indicated death at an age of seven (7) months, which corresponds with the bapt/bur dates.

iii) This would be the Mary, listed at A.2. above, as the entry indicated death at an age of 21 years, which corresponds with the bapt/bur dates. Also, there was no record at all of a death/burial around 11 Jul. 1861 for a Mary, daughter of Lawrence and Johanna.

C) Third - as per indexes/registers, the entry you show as

- 1) Michael - christened 18 Dec 1843 (copied-see note i)
was NOT a child of Lawrence and Johanna.
- 2) Patrick - christened 08 Feb. 1838

was quite possibly the one with the name Michael. (see note ii)

Note: i) The entry, from the register, indicated this Michael to be the

son of a John Morissy and Nancy Connors.

ii) It's not too likely that, if his name was indeed Patrick, the parents would have named another son (Oct. 1847) exactly the same. A located burial record on 13 Jul. 1861 (death 11 Jul.) for a Michael (copied) indicated death at the age of 21 years and an occupation of shoemaker. These details correspond to an M. Morrissy, listed with Lawrence and Johanna, on the 1861 census. The individual is shown with a birth place of New Brunswick and as being older than a T. (Thomas) Morrissy, also listed with the family. I believe this data lends credibility to my thoughts that their first child, born in N.B., was named Michael and not Patrick. Also, I could not locate any corresponding death/burial for a Patrick born in 1838. So, I think it's pretty likely, unless there's other proof, that he was named Michael.

D) Forth - as per indexes/registers, the entry you show for

1) Thomas WAS NOT located in any Montreal records. (see note i)

Note: i) I believe the Thomas, who married Mary Callaghan, was born/bapt in New Brunswick on a day earlier than the 1843 date, which was verified as John's (A.1.). On both the 1861 and 1901 census, Thomas' birth place was stated as New Brunswick. In addition, in an appendix to your Morrissey Family History, there is a copy of a letter from an Eileen Oakes in which she wrote that Thomas was born in New Brunswick.

I hope all this makes sense, I have tried to make it as clear as possible. Please let me know if you have any questions, I would also like to know what you think of this. I will mail off the copied proofs I mentioned above. As I said, the above was taken from Montreal area records. I could not, for now, verify proofs for the two (Michael & Thomas) I believe were born in N.B. However, if I ever find out about them, I will let you know. Hope this is all of benefit to you.

On an additional note, I also located two baptisms of sons to Lawrence from his second marriage to Emma, as follows

1) John Lawrence bapt on 06 Mar 1882 at Notre Dame

2) William Patrick bapt on 19 May 1883 at Notre Dame

That's it for now, I know it's a lot of information to digest. I went over it several times to try to figure out how best to display it for you. Hope it worked, do let me know.

Love, Sharon

An anecdote regarding Dr. William P. Morrissey:

A few months ago, I received an email from Anthony Sutherland who is related to Dr. William P. Morrissey. William P. Morrissey is a son of Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan, and a nephew of my great great grandfather Laurence Morrissey. After studying medicine and settling in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, New York, Dr. William P. Morrissey became one of the first police surgeons for New York City; he married Jeanette Sutherland. In this email, Anthony Sutherland, a descendant of the Sutherland family related to Jeanette Sutherland, gives us an anecdote about Dr. W. P. Morrissey. The "poetry reading" he refers to is a video of a reading of my poem "The Colours of the Irish Flag," included in my new book, and online at the Montreal Gazette website (<http://www.montrealgazette.com/entertainment/Poetry+readings+Stephen+Morrissey/1859100/story.html?tab=VID>).

Dear Mr. Morrissey,

I enjoyed the poetry reading that was forwarded to me. Do you have a collection of poems?

In the near future I will have my daughter take a digital photo of the picture of Dr. Morrissey and send it to you. According to what I was told, it was a photo that was enhanced by an artist. I forget what this is called but I guess it was fairly common years ago. I am not positive it is Dr. Morrissey but cannot imagine who else it could be. I can relate one story about Dr. Morrissey. Dr. Morrissey sent up a bottle of malaria medicine to my grandfather. It might have been quinine, I am not sure. Malaria was quite common in the summer months, late spring and early fall and especially with children. My father had it. I was told it completely disappeared when they paved the roads and eliminated the puddles that were a breeding ground for mosquitoes. At any rate, the malaria medicine was poured into an empty Old Crow whiskey bottle and placed in a closet. When my father's infant brother died the family prepared for a traditional wake in the house. An uncle came up from New York and being unfamiliar with the house took out the Old Crow bottle and placed it on a table for refreshment. One prominent gentleman drank the medicine and immediately began to gag. He was dragged outside with other mourners claiming he was being poisoned. It took some time for the family to recover from this embarrassing incident.

Best wishes,
Tony

I wish you all a happy and healthy fall season 2009.
Stephen Morrissey
September-October 2009

Copyright © Stephen Morrissey, Montreal, Canada, 2009

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER

DESCENDANTS OF PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

www.MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com

Editor: Stephen Morrissey, sm@MorrisseyFamilyHistory.com

Webmaster: Jake Morrissey, Jake.WalshMorrissey@mcgill.ca

Winter 2010, Issue # Twelve

Welcome to the Morrissey Family History Newsletter. This, and future issues of the Newsletter, will contain Morrissey news and updates for the family history website. I hope you find something of interest in the Newsletter. Please E-mail me if you would prefer to not receive the newsletter and I will delete your E-mail address from the list.

Contents:

- Sharon Callaghan's new book, *Paths of Opportunity*
 - Morrissey Family Tree on www.ancestry.com
 - How Long Did People Used to Live?
 - "Being Irish O'Quebec," an exhibit at the McCord Museum, Montreal
 - *Thomas D'Arcy McGee, passion, reason, and politics, 1825-1857*, volume one, David A. Wilson, Montreal and Kingston, McGill-Queen's University Press, 2008
-

—

Sharon Callaghan's New Book, *Paths Of Opportunity*

Sharon Callaghan's new book, *Paths of Opportunity* (Shoreline Press, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, QC, 2010) will be launched on Saturday, February 20, 2010, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., at the auditorium of Atwater Library located on Atwater Street near Ste. Catherine Street West, Montreal. This is a historical nonfiction book beginning with the arrival in Montreal, in the 1840s, of John and Bridget Callaghan, and "is a portrayal of one family ... who helped make Montreal what it is today." John and Bridget Callaghan are the parents of Mary Callaghan, who married Thomas Morrissey on 20 November 1867 at St. Patrick's Church; Mary Callaghan is also a sister of Fathers Martin, James, and Luke Callaghan, prominent priests in Montreal at the turn of the 19th Century. A brother of Mary Callaghan is John Michael Callaghan, Sharon's great grandfather (just as Mary Callaghan is my great-grandmother). I am really looking forward to the book launch and then reading Sharon's novel. More information and orders for purchasing the book can be

made at www.Shorelinepress.ca. Congratulations Sharon! We're all proud of your achievement!

NEW! Morrissey Family Tree on Ancestry.com

Jim Morrissey, a son of my cousin Bob Morrissey, has posted a Morrissey Family Tree on www.ancestry.com. If you have access to Ancestry.com you can read more information on our Morrissey family history, especially information from Jim's American-born mother's side of his family. It's really fascinating and interesting to discover how many people have touched our lives and the lives of our ancestors and their families. It's also gratifying to see the next generation having an interest in our family's history. Bravo Jim!

How Long Did People Used to Live?

On average, how long did the different generations of Morrisseys, and some of our relatives, live? The answer to this might be interesting as an insight into our family in the past.

This question of what the average age reached by previous generations of our family needs to be prefaced with a few qualifications. The first is that statistical averages can give false results. Statistical accuracy relies on having a lot of data to study—there is a “law of large numbers”—the more data one has to work with the more accurate the statistical average will be. In the following I am working with a very small sampling of numbers, the birth and death dates for members of our family. As well, I don't have every birth day or date of death for all of the members of every generation of our family that I will present. I have deleted any family member who died at age one year or younger from this study as a false average is obtained if they are factored in. When I don't have complete dates for family members I have deleted these people from the study. The dates I've used also don't take into account the month in which someone was born, or the month in which they died, so someone's age may be inaccurate by plus or minus a year. I am also assuming the accuracy of the dates that I have used.

Our family first arrived in New Brunswick in the mid-1830s. The parents were Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan. Their children are John (1806-1881), Patrick (1815-1881), and Laurence (1818-1904); dates are missing for Michael (1806-?), Mary 1809-?), and Catherine (?-?). The average length of the lives of these three siblings in this family, John, Patrick, and Laurence, is 75.66 years. It is possible this number would be greatly reduced if we had more complete information to work with.

Patrick and Mary's son, Patrick Morrissey, who remained living in Newcastle, New Brunswick, is especially interesting as he and his wife, Rose Farrell, produced offspring of some ambition and intelligence. You can find their achievements elsewhere on our

family history site, but suffice it to say they include a doctor (Dr. William P. Morrissey), a Member of Parliament (John V. Morrissey), businessmen, a teacher, and one individual who entered holy orders. They are: Catherine (1839-1895); William (1843-1898); Mary (1845-1870); Patrick (1849-1921); John V. (1854-1924); Anne (1851-1877); Francis (1863-1926); Edward (1858-1940). Sara Jane (1855-?) has been deleted from this study. The average age at the time of death is 56.12 years.

Meanwhile, in Montreal, another son of Patrick Morrissey and Mary Phelan, Laurence Morrissey and his wife Johannah Meany raised their family. Laurence Morrissey lived to age 86; he married twice, a second marriage produced two sons, neither of whom lived to middle age. In the *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*, issue #11, I reported Sharon Callaghan's dates for Laurence and Johannah's children and I have mostly used her data for this. Two children died very young, (John, 1843-1844, and Patrick, 1847-1848), at age one year or less, and I have removed them from this study. I suggest that Thomas's birth year is 1840, based on the 1861 Census. Here are the dates I've used: Michael (1838-1861); Thomas (1840-1916); Mary (1845-1866); and Margaret (1849-1931). The average number of years lived is 50.50. None of them lived longer than their father; their mother, Johannah Meany, died in 1880 at age 60 years.

Laurence and Johannah's son, Thomas Morrissey, had a large family. I have unfortunately had to delete almost half of them due to an absence of dates or an early death; these include Bridget Ellen (1876-?); Thomas Laurence (1879-?); James Joseph (1881-1881); James Leo (1882-?); and Thomas Patrick (1888-). There is Mary Anne (1868-1937); Michael Charles (1869-1932); Margaret (1871-1927); John Martin (1874-1932); Johannah (1876-1933); and Luke Ignatius (1885-1923). The average length of their lives is 56.83 years.

Thomas's wife, Mary Callaghan, also came from a large family. There is Mary (1845-1906); Martin (1846-1915); James (1847-1901); Bridget (1848-1886); Margaret (1859-1939); Nicholas (1853-1856); John Michael (1862-1901); Thomas Nicholas (1857-1908); and Luke (1865-1931). The average length of their lives is 51.22 years.

Meanwhile, John Martin Morrissey, a son of Thomas Morrissey and Mary Callaghan, married Edith Sweeney. These are my grandparents. Their children are Edith Mabel (1896-1960); Elsie (1897-1911); Stella (1898-1905); Frank (1898-1938); William (1900-1977); Alex (1905-1968); Herbert (1910-1998); and the youngest is my father, Edgar (1912-1956). Again, we are working with a small sampling of statistical data; their average age at the time of death is only 49.62 years.

If we turn to Edith Sweeney's birth family, we can examine the dates for Edith and her siblings. They are my grandmother, Edith (1876-1965); Clara (1878-1939), Fred (1880-1968), Eddy (1881-1889), Essie (1885-1968), and Edna (1892-1970); deleted are Frank (1879-1880), Bertha (1889-1889), and Herb (1890-?). Their average age is 67.83 years.

According to Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Canadian life expectancy at birth in 2005 is 80.4 years. These ages don't project a much longer life

span than that reached, on average, by Canadians today. In the obituaries published in the Montreal Gazette for February 2, 2010, of the sixteen people whose age when they died is included, the average age is 81.18 years. I remember reading an article in the McGill Daily many years ago that always stayed with me, it said that longevity had been increased not by advances in medical science but by improved methods of sanitation and clean drinking water. As an aside, in TIME magazine, a special double issue for December 28, 2009 and January 4, 2010, in which celebrities that died in 2009 are listed, the average age at the time of death is 80.60 years.

“Being Irish O’Quebec,” An Exhibit At The McCord Museum, Montreal

“Being Irish O’Quebec” closes on April 4, 2010 so there is still time to visit this exhibition which “explores the integration of Irish immigrants and their contribution to the social, cultural, political and economic fabric of Quebec from the era of New France to today.” Many of us are already acquainted with some of the information in this exhibit; however, it is always gratifying to see our Irish community getting recognition for our contribution to this province. You can sit in different glassed-in booths and hear recordings tell you something of the life of Paddy O’Callaghan, Thomas D’Arcy McGee (his cane that fell to the ground when he was assassinated and a plaster mould of his hand just after he died are also on display), or some other personage. There is also on display photographs and write-ups of various people of Irish descent who assimilated into the French-speaking community and made a name for them selves. The Irish in Quebec, both Protestant and Catholic, were present at all levels of society, and their descendants are still helping to shape Quebec society. Visit www.mccord-museum.qc.ca for more on this exhibition; while there, check out some of the thousands of Notman photographs of life in Montreal in the 19th and 20th centuries.

***Thomas D’arcy McGee, Passion, Reason, And Politics, 1825-1857, volume one,* David A. Wilson, Montreal And Kingston, McGill-Queen’s University Press, 2008**

When I visit Cote des Neiges cemetery I sometimes visit Thomas D’Arcy McGee’s mausoleum. He was a great Canadian, a great orator, and a defender of the new Dominion of Canada. His support for Canada cost him his life; in April 1868 Patrick Whelan, a Fenian supporter, assassinated McGee. Two years later, in May 1870, the Fenians invaded Canada at Trout River, just across the Quebec-New York State border where I once lived. The Canadian soldiers going to defend Canada against the Fenians passed what would become my home from 1979 to 1997. David A. Wilson’s biography of McGee is highly readable and I look forward to the second volume of this work. I recommend *Thomas D’Arcy McGee, passion, reason, and politics, 1825-1857* to anyone who is interested in Canadian history and the life of this most remarkable man.

Moving to Canada, ten years before his death, McGee made the discovery that Irish immigrants in Canada, a colony of the “hated English,” were not subject to the terrible living conditions they suffered in the United States; in fact, the Irish in Canada were very quick to own land, get an education, achieve something in business, and gain political power and influence. This is why there is little sentimentality among Irish Canadians for the “old country” as there is among some Irish descendants living in the United States. In Canada we like McGee, not because of his life before coming to Canada, but because of his obvious love for Canada and that he helped promote Canadian Confederation.

McGee was obviously a highly intelligent man—perhaps he was “gifted” in our terminology—a man whose career before coming to Canada was distinguished by his writing, his work as an editor, and his political activism for Irish independence. He rose quickly in his career as a writer and orator for his political causes, and he was more famous in Ireland and in the United States before coming to Canada than most of us realize. If Wilson’s book informs us of anything it is that McGee’s life and psychology are complex and that he didn’t appear on the Canadian political scene, then rise to prominence and influence, by doing nothing before he came here.

We have now entered the second decade of the new millennium. I wish you all a happy and healthy new year, 2010.

Stephen Morrissey
February 2010

Copyright © Stephen Morrissey, Montreal, Canada, 2010

MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER

DESCENDANTS OF PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN

<http://www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com/>

Editor: Stephen Morrissey, s.e.Morrissey@gmail.com

Spring 2012, Issue # Thirteen

Welcome to the *Morrissey Family History Newsletter*. Please E-mail me if you prefer to not receive the newsletter, I will delete your E-mail address from the list.

Contents:

- Welcome to the world, Baby Edmund Morrissey!
- Family Reunion at Cote St. Luc BBQ
- Darrell Morrissey, a forgotten Beaver Hall artist (see attached PDF)
- Family of Mary Phelan
- Out-migration from Canada to the United States
- Dr. William P. Morrissey and his wife Jeanette Sutherland Morrissey

Welcome the Morrissey Family History Newsletter, our first newsletter in over two years. Even though our family history website needs to be updated, the number of people visiting the site continues to grow. Every month I receive emails about the site, sometimes from family members getting in touch, and sometimes from people making inquiries about their Morrissey family history.

Baby Edmund Morrissey

In February 2012 my grandson, Edmund Morrissey, was born. My son, Jake Morrissey, and his partner, Alice Packard, are the happy parents! Congratulations to them both! Edmund is the seventh generation of Morrisseys to live in Montreal. Welcome to the world, Baby Edmund!

Family Reunion

For years I thought it would be great to have a Morrissey family reunion here in Montreal. I even planned the event in my mind. We had our first (and possibly only) family reunion in late April at the Cote St. Luc BBQ when my cousin Bob Morrissey's two sons, Jim and Dan, and Dan's wife and new baby daughter, came to Montreal. The occasion was Dan's birthday, three days after my own birthday. Also in attendance was Bob and his sister, my cousin Linda, and her daughter Marnie and her husband and their two daughters.

Bob and Linda Morrissey were our neighbours on Oxford Avenue back in the 1950s and early 1960s, when we were all growing up. I've corresponded with Jim for several years, he shares my enthusiasm for family history. Jim's brother Dan looks so much like my father that I couldn't stop looking at him! It was also a real treat to meet Bob and Linda again, I hadn't seen them for many years. Of course, we talked about the family and the past, including fond memories of our grandmother Edith Sweeney Morrissey. I really enjoyed meeting Jim and Dan, I liked them both immensely. Bob and Linda have children and grandchildren they can be proud of, they are all fine people. It was an honour for my wife and I to be included in their family gathering for Dan's birthday. Thank you, Jim, for making all of this possible. I really appreciate it and had a great time!

Darrell Morrissey, a forgotten Beaver Hall artist

I discussed Thomas Sydney Morrissey and his family in an issue of the Morrissey Family History Newsletter from 2005. Since then a lot of information, about Thomas Sydney's sister Darrell Morrissey, has been discovered. Attached to this newsletter is a PDF of my essay on Thomas Sydney's sister, Darrell Morrissey, who was a member of the prestigious Beaver Hall group of Montreal artists back in 1921.

Family of Mary Phelan

In March I received an email from Jane Phelan Herzberg who believes she is a descendant of our great, great, great grandmother Mary Phelan, the wife of Patrick Morrissey (from whom we are all descended). This is exciting news and potentially expands our knowledge of our family. It is best if I quote from Jane's E-mail as it is self-explanatory:

March 24, 2012

Hi Stephen,

Just came across your account of Mary Phelan who married Patrick Morriss(e)y. I think it quite likely that Mary Phelan was a sister of my ancestor Patrick Phelan born ~ 1775 who married Mary Loughlin.

Your Mary's second son was called John (an indication that Mary's father was named John). The first son is named after the paternal grandfather, the second son named after the maternal grandfather. My Patrick's father was also John. The Phelan family lived in Mullinahone.

Mary Phelan will have been born around 1785 – making her around 21 when her first child was born in 1806.

Mary's husband Patrick Morriss(e)y was likely born around 1775, based on the fact that most men were around 25-30 before they married.

Cheers, Jane Phelan Herzberg

March 25, 2012

Hi Stephen,

My connection to Mullinahone is the fact that my direct ancestor Patrick Phelan ~1775 (& Mary Loughlin) was the father of John Phelan 1806 (& Mary Ryan) who was the father of Michael Phelan 1841 (& Kate English) who was the father of Theobaldis Phelan 1878 (& Jane Hegarty) who was the father of Theobald Phelan 1908 (& Fyvie Dawson) who was my father - I am/was Jane Phelan 1949 (& Henning Herzberg)

I've started my research into the Phelans this year and have contact with someone who has lots of details on our direct line.

My speculation that Mary was a sister of Patrick would seem to be quite likely.

It would not be unusual for a family to leave Ireland without perhaps the eldest son, who would have been looked after by relatives, or was old enough to look after himself.

If I come across anything - apart from coincidence - which links your Mary to my Patrick I shall of course pass it on.

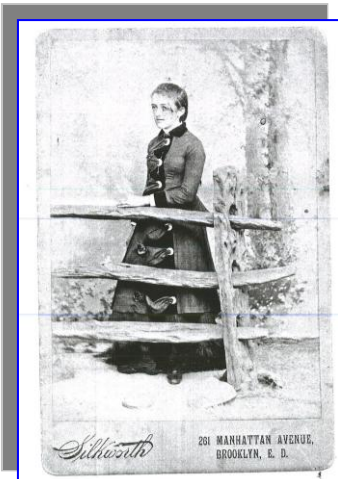
Out-migration from Canada to the United States

In the second volume of Richard Gwyn's excellent biography *Nation Maker, Sir John A. Macdonald, His life, Our Times*, volume two: 1867-1891 (Toronto, Random House, 2011), Gwyn discusses life in Canada in the late 1900s. Of interest to us is that out-migration from Canada was the equivalent or greater than the famous exodus of people from Ireland beginning in 1847. This mass exodus from Canada was caused by the Long Depression that dragged on, at different levels of economic hardship, for twenty-five years. Gwyn writes, "By century's end, more than one million Canadians were living in the United States, close to one for every five at home; many more Canadians had probably moved south but were living there invisibly." For Canadians, if you wanted to get ahead in life you moved to the United States.

I mention this out-migration from Canada as it explains why so many of our ancestors moved to the United States in the late 1900s. For instance, Dr. William Morrissey, who has always interested me, moved from Newcastle to live and work in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. He was one of the first police surgeons in New York City and a prominent supporter of the Democratic Party in his borough. One of William's brothers, Frank Morrissey, moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, where Frank worked for a horse and buggy company; I remember speaking with Hugh Morrissey, one of Frank's descendants. My grandmother's brother (Edith Sweeney Morrissey's brother), Frederick James Sweeney, moved to California over a hundred years ago; I remember her receiving parcels of newspapers in the mail from Fred when I would stay with her at her home at 2226 Girouard Avenue. My brother, John Morrissey, recently heard from Frederick Sweeney's great grandson, Michael Sweeney; the family has lived in California for almost a century, where several members attended UC Santa Barbara and UC Berkeley.



Dr. William P. Morrissey



Jeanette Sutherland Morrissey

**Dr. William P. Morrissey,
quotation and photograph**

"In referring to me I want you to speak of me as "Doctor," not as "Mister." ... If you were outside and gave me any of your guff I would punch you in the nose. Why don't you remember that you are in the company of gentlemen and act as one?"

— Dr. William P. Morrissey, comment made at an animated meeting of the Democratic Party, Seventeenth Ward, Greenpoint, Brooklyn; reported in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, 27 February 1884.

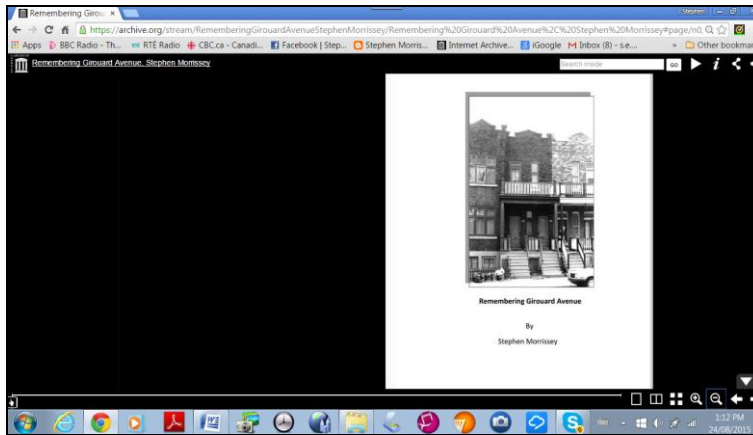
A warm “Thank you!” to Anthony Sutherland for sending the two photographs to me.

I wish you all a happy and healthy 2012.

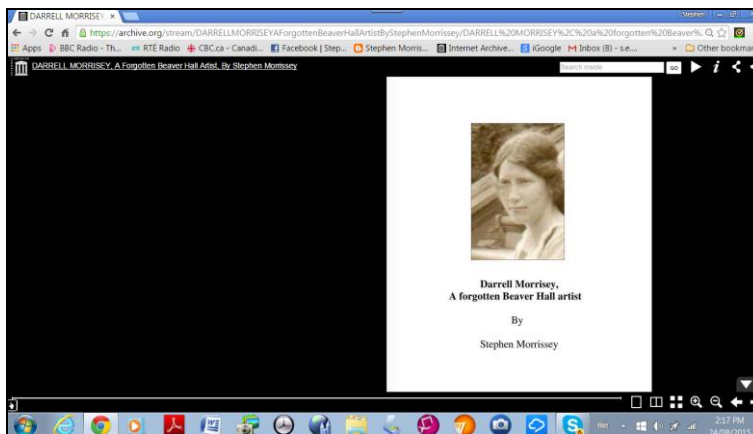
Stephen Morrissey © Montreal, 2012

FURTHER READING ON THIS SUBJECT:

By Stephen Morrissey:

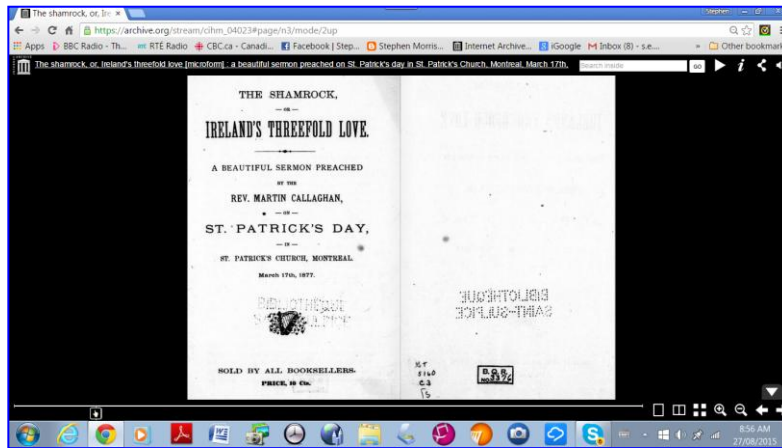


<https://archive.org/details/RememberingGirouardAvenueStephenMorrissey>



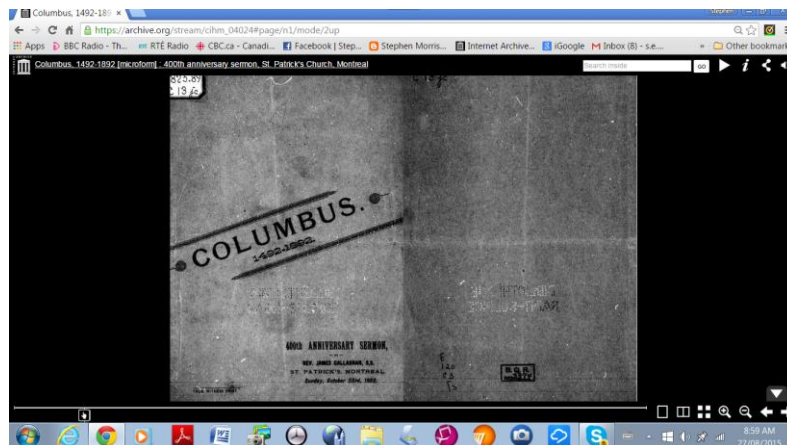
<https://archive.org/stream/DARRELLMORRISEYAForgottenBeaverHallArtistByStephenMorrissey/DARRELL%20MORRISEY%2C%20a%20forgotten%20Beaver%20Hall%20artist%2C%20by%20Stephen%20Morrissey#page/n0/mode/2up>

By Fr. Martin Callaghan:



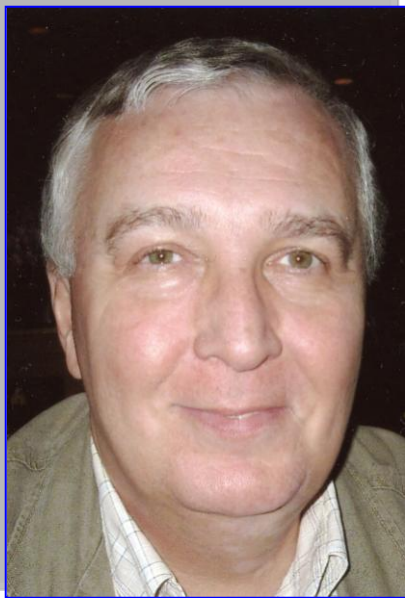
https://archive.org/details/cihm_04023

By Fr. James Callaghan:



https://archive.org/details/cihm_04024

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:



Stephen Morrissey's most recent book of poetry is *A Private Mythology* (Victoria, BC, Ekstasis Editions, 2014). Morrissey is also the author of several poetry chapbooks, essays, and numerous book reviews. Stephen Morrissey is the sixth generation of his family in Canada, his ancestors having arrived here from Ireland in the late 1830s. Stephen Morrissey earned his B.A., Honours English with Distinction, at Concordia University. Morrissey studied with poet and scholar Louis Dudek at McGill University earning his M.A. in English Literature. While at McGill Morrissey was awarded the Peterson Memorial Prize in English Literature. Morrissey's extensive literary papers are archived at McGill's Rare Books and Special Collections in the McLennan Library. The Government of Quebec named an island in northern Quebec after a phrase from one of Morrissey's poems, "la vingt-septieme lettre".

Visit the poet at www.stephenmorrissey.ca.

**PATRICK MORRISSY AND MARY PHELAN:
SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES
IN CANADA**

I began this family history research when I was fourteen years old, keeping a diary and writing down what family members said about the family; however, it wasn't until January 1998 that I began the extensive research that you find in this document. To this end I have visited churches, libraries, archives, streets, neighbourhoods, cemeteries, crypts, mausoleums, seminaries, restaurants, deserted buildings, parks, flats for sale, and empty lots, you name it I've been there researching our family's history. Perhaps I've gone a bit "over the top" in this work—it was all for the love of what I was doing and to honour our ancestors—but it was all interesting, truly fascinating, and it was life-changing for me. I've solved family "mysteries" and answered questions that I have wondered about for much of my life. If more information is discovered to add to this family history I suspect it is mostly in the area of minutiae. I have found no skeletons in the closet, no insane people living in the attic, no bodies buried in the basement, no scandals, no murderers or thieves, no criminals, and no big feuds in our family. We all pretty much got along together; we believed in family, education, and we did our best to survive the hard times that came our way.

Stephen Morrissey
31 August 2015
Montreal, Canada

CORACLE
PRESS

